



VOL. I.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1878.

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OUT EAST.

Mines About Pine Grove and Salt River—Gold by the Pound—An Auriferous Bonanza—Native Copper and Native Bluestone.

[Virginia Enterprise.]

Ex Constable A. J. Smith of this city has just returned from a trip of some weeks' duration to Grant Mountain, Salt River, Pine Grove and other camps lying to the northwest of Aurora. He is well pleased with the region of country visited. His business in the camps named was to look after mining locations that he had been holding therein for several years, and upon which it was necessary to do a certain amount of work.

SALT RIVER

is no river at all, nor is there in the place so called a running stream. After the defeat of McClellan for the Presidency, in 1864, some miners who went there to prospect were said to have gone to Salt River, and the place has ever since retained the name. The camp is about a mile from the East Walker river, and six miles east of Pine Grove.

At Salt River Mr. Smith has a mine called the Boomerang, which shows very rich ore at the surface. The lead proper is about four feet in width, though it is about thirty feet between the walls, the material outside of the vein being a species of vein matter. A prospect hole twenty feet in depth has been sunk on this ledge. The ore shows well in free gold and argentiferous galena that appears to be very rich, though as yet no assay of it has been made. The ore looks very much like some of the rich ores brought from Mexico. Judging from the space between the walls, it is safe to say that the vein will be found to widen in sinking upon it.

AT GRANT MOUNTAIN

Hank Blanchard, Dick Wheeler and others have a mine, the ore of which yields by mill process \$80 per ton in gold and silver. They have six men at work, and are confident that they will soon develop a very valuable mine.

IN PINE GROVE.

However, is the richest mine in all that part of the country. It is the old Wheeler mine, which is being worked by parties who have a lease of it. The mine is proving to be immensely rich. Last Monday the men who are working it sent to Carson 100 pounds of gold bullion, worth \$19 per ounce. The ore is a close-grained iron sulphuret, in which are distributed spangles of free gold. The ore very closely resembles that of the Enterprise mine, Meadow Lake. It is taken out at the depth of 400 feet, and they have in sight as much as can be extracted in a year.

In milling the ore they use only a battery and copper plates, therefore save nothing but the free gold. They must be running away some very rich tailings. The ore also looks as if it might contain a considerable per cent. of silver.

Adjoining this mine on the north, Mr. Smith owns a claim called the Sunset. Where the rich ore is being taken out in the Wheeler mine is but about 30 feet from the south line of the Sunset. Both mines are on the same vein, and there is little doubt that the auriferous bonanza runs into the latter.

On the Sunset free gold is found in the croppings, and at the depth of twelve feet specimens of white quartz are taken out that are full of gold of a bright and beautiful color. The ledge is twelve feet in width and is well defined. It might be prospected very easily by running a short drift from the Wheeler mine, passing their portion of the bonanza.

NATIVE COPPER AND NATIVE BLUESTONE, OR SULPHATE OF COPPER

Are found in a lead in the Salt River mines. Native sulphate of copper is

sometimes seldom seen, we believe, and we have never before heard of anything of the kind being found in Nevada. The ledge in which it occurs is twelve feet in width. The native copper is found next to the walls of the lead, while the native bluestone is found throughout the main portion of the same in streaks from an inch to an inch and a half in width. The bluestone is quite pure and dissolves readily in water. Mr. Smith brought a specimen of this mineral to this city on his return.

There would seem to be in the section of country in question a fine field for capital. The owners of many very valuable mines in that part of the State have been for years merely holding their ground, being too poor to put up machinery for the proper opening and working of their claims.

Among the other curiosities brought in by Mr. Smith was a perfect cross formed of two crystals of gypsum. It was found lying on the surface of the ground in the Salt River region. We are ashamed to say who begged this from him.

The President on the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, January 5.—A *Herald* Washington special says: The President has recently spoken with considerable freedom to several old personal friends on the political future and present situation. He is reported to have said that so far he had met with no surprise; that what has happened was foreseen by him before he left Columbia; that he has seen no reason to change in the least the course which he laid out for himself before he came to Washington, and that the results of the Southern policy have been such as he expected. He is not surprised that the part of the Republican party opposed that policy, nor at the vigor of this opposition, and as he foresaw and expected this he is not disappointed that greater political results have not been reached in the Southern States as the fruit of that policy. It was inevitable that an attempt to arouse and create a solid North against the policy of reconciliation should maintain so far as possible a solid South. If the Republican leaders had at once heartily accepted the Southern policy, he is reported to say, the solid South would have crumbled to pieces before this, but he did not expect that, and he is satisfied with the beneficial results so far obtained. He said the present excitement would not last, and has entire confidence of the future of the Republican party. He defended his course on the Southern policy and in the New York appointments, and thought in time all would agree.

A CHICKEN SLAYER KILLED.

Saturday night as E. K. Wiley, was about to close up, his attention was attracted to the chicken house in the rear of his saloon, in which there was an unusual commotion. This he attributed to a game chicken, and was about to retire when his dog charged on the chicken house, and showed by his barking and antics that some "varmint" was inside. Mr. Wiley procured his revolver, opened the hen house and discovered a large badger. He shot the animal four times and then turned the dog loose at it. A fierce contest ensued in which the dog was victorious. The badger had killed several chickens in the vicinity, among others sixteen belonging to Mrs. N. Enos, last Friday night.—*Silver State*.

The Women's Rights National Convention was held in Washington City to-day, and a goodly number of the fair strong-minded are already at the Capital. Their object is to secure the passage of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, conferring the right of suffrage upon women.

Hamburg Butler is in favor of resumption of specie payment January 1st, 1879, because he holds that it will benefit the South. By-the-by, this fellow Butler don't pan out so bad after all.

The Rough House of Hamburg.

A Singular Reformatory Institution in Prussia.

The "Rough House of Hamburg" is an institution which our philanthropists would do well to study. Forty years ago Hamburg was renowned for being the wickedest city in the world. "Its vice was more open, its materialism grosser and its religion more of a sham." The only hope of religion was among the younger classes of criminals. A few spasmodic efforts were made to teach and refine them, but all in vain, while at length even these were given up, and respectable Hamburg folded its hands and wondered at the wickedness of its neighbors. Then a certain Immanuel Wichern, firm of purpose, and believing in the old maxim, "Desperate courage makes one majority," put his hand to the enterprise—his heart in the work—and carried it through. The enterprise, like the famous Refuge of Fritz Miller, has never asked for State or individual aid, and has always been amply supported. In October, 1832, Immanuel Wichern and his mother opened the doors of a small cottage, known as "Das Rauhe Haus," announced their purpose, and waited. At the end of a week three boys had come; at the end of two months there were twelve, all that the house could hold. Their ages varied from 5 to 15, and they were uniformly steeped in crime. Such a band of prematurely developed rascals was probably never collected together before. Wichern was a sentimentalist, and the only rule was love. There was no restraint; the inmates came and went at will. A high wall which surrounded the grounds was removed, in order that there should not be even the semblance of forcible control. At the end of a year the first twelve boys were reformed. Applications for admission poured in, and the twelve built themselves a new house, and gave up the old one to the new-comers. Then a house was built for girls. The day it was finished it was filled—and filled with the vilest of the vile. The boys had given trouble enough, but the girls were by far more wicked and unmanageable. But Wichern's sentimentalism conquered here, too. From that time to this, the Rough House of Hamburg has pressed on in its triumphant career. It now consists of thirty-eight separate houses, owns 400 acres of land, and educates yearly more than 1,100 boys and girls. Of its 43,000 graduates, not more than five per cent. have fallen. It has given rise to more than 800 similar reformatories in Prussia. Of these, that of Berlin, founded in 1858, is the largest, and keeps busy, merely in the work of superintendence, forty-eight men. The order of the "Knights of St. John," of which we heard so much during the Franco-German war, was founded at Rough House of Hamburg, and now controls all the kindred institutions in the country. Immanuel Wichern is still at the head of affairs. It might be worth our while to try the effect of such a scheme here, instead of making our so-called reform schools training schools for crime; and, instead of discharging from our prisons, year after year, men more wicked than when they entered within their walls. Our present system of restraining crime is far from a success, and we may go further and fare worse that we should by adopting forthwith the plan of the Rough House of Hamburg.

DRESSING FOR DINNER.—In England all persons who regard themselves in any way allied to the upper ten thousand, dress for dinner, and even if they dine early, they do not feel comfortable unless they have gone through this form. This habit is essentially English, as it exists in no other part of the civilized world. Elsewhere, people dress for dinner, but not for a dinner. In Paris, if a lady has been to a dinner party, or if she is going later in the evening to a party, she is dressed when she appears at the theatre, and the same rule holds good with men. But otherwise neither ladies nor gentlemen are dressed in evening attire when they visit a theatre. Before going, they usually make up a party to dine at some neighboring restaurant, and from the restaurant they adjourn to the theatre. In Germany ladies and gentlemen dress even less than in France. Dinner is usually at five o'clock, and the theatre is over at nine o'clock. In Italy there is more dress than in Germany, for the opera replaces the theatre, and after the opera most ladies go to what they term a seconda sera—that is to say, a late reception. But neither Italian men nor Italian women ever think of dressing to dine at home en famille.

Salt-Water Drinkers.

A foreign medical journal prints the following account of salt-water drinkers, taken from an account of a voyage to the Oceanic Islands by Mr. Jouan, a ship's captain, and sent by him to a medical man at Caen. These remarkable people are met with on the madrepore atolls of the Pacific, such as the Paumotu Islands, where there are neither brooks nor springs, and where the wells which have been dug yield only brackish water. The vegetation is limited to a few coconut trees, of which the milk, with seawater, constitutes the only drink of the natives. It is a question how men can live when constantly using a liquid of which all bathers, who have performed swiftness a few drops, know the disagreeable qualities. Is it an effect of habit, or a natural indisposition, or characteristic of race? It is inexplicable; the fact is affirmed by the majority of navigators who have visited those distant shores. Cook and Laprouse both mention it, and more recently Dupit Thouars has described the inhabitants of Easter Island as truly amphibious, drinking sea-water without feeling any inconvenience from it. Mr. Jouan concludes his observations on the drinking of sea-water by a fact which he asserts to have been seen at the beginning of his sea-faring career, in 1838, while going to Mexico. At that he writes, steam navigation had not yet freed ships from the influences of calms and head winds. There was no distilling apparatus, so that in long voyages it was necessary to be careful with the water, and in his ship, with the number on board nearly doubled by some troops they had to convey, and the prospect of not finding any water on the way, since they were only going to blockade the coast without communicating with the shore, they were parsimonious in its use. Some sailors, consequently began to drink sea-water, but were obliged to leave it off. One man only persevered until the ship reached Mexico, when it was revictualled with fresh water, brought at a great expense from Havana. This man never complained of the sea water; the only difference remarked in him was that he became more and more yellow.

TRIUMPH OF GERMAN GENIUS.—A Berlin correspondent writes: "Two Princesses of the royal family are to be married this Winter—one the daughter of the Crown Prince, and one the daughter of Prince Frederick Carl. It is also proposed to celebrate both marriages at the same time by a double ceremony. Now, the etiquette of the Court here, and the customs of the house of Hohenzollern, prescribe for the marriage of a Prince or Princess many stringent and some grotesque rules. One which is stringent, though not grotesque, provides that the 'Brautnacht,' the first night of the wedded pair, shall be passed in a certain chamber, the 'brautkammer,' of the old castle. But a double wedding in the royal family was without a precedent, and therefore creates some embarrassment. Two bridal pairs and not one bridal chamber! How to reconcile these two factors long puzzled the lackeys, the chamberlains, and perhaps his Majesty himself. At last the problem has been solved. A morning paper relates it with a display of innocent and undisguised pride in German genius. It has, in fact, been decided to accept the happy suggestion of some *amicus curiae*, and have a second bridal chamber prepared for the second bridal pair. In this event one sees the triumphs of which Geist is capable."

ABOUT THERMOMETERS.—Observer Healy, of the U. S. Signal Service, furnishes the *Silver State* with the following relative to thermometers:

A great many persons regularly observe the readings of the thermometer, especially in mid-summer and during the Winter season; but very few know whether their instruments are reliable. For the purpose of verification, fill a vessel with snow, immerse the bulb of the thermometer in the middle of it, so as to be surrounded on every side by a layer of several inches of snow, slightly pressed around the instrument. The stem must be placed exactly perpendicular and covered with snow as far up as the freezing point on the scale. Let it stand so for half an hour or more, and then read it, taking great care to place the eye at the same height as the summit of the mercurial column. If the top of the column coincides with the freezing point of the scale, the instrument is correct; if not, the necessary correction should be applied to the readings. If snow cannot be had pounded ice may be used.

A FATAL HABIT.

That a Vassar Girl has in Common with Many Other Girls.

[Detroit Free Press]

Mrs. Harriet Smith now confined at the Clinton Street Jail, was arrested Thursday night by Officer Webb for stealing a pair of ninety cent slippers, and when arrested admitted she "took the slippers because she wanted them."

When arrested she was intoxicated with morphine to such an extent that she staggered, and all night long at the police station she pleaded in vain for morphine. About 5 o'clock she complained of being sleepy and went into her cell, the farthest away from the entrance to the corridor, to lie down as she said. In the same ward were Malvina Smith and another woman, and about 5:30 o'clock, finding that the morphine maniac was wonderfully quiet, Malvina Smith walked back to her cell and found that she had hung herself. Turnkey Blakely found that the woman had tied her handkerchief about her neck, and fastening the other end to the bar across the cell door, jumped from the bar upon which her feet rested while making the preparations. Blakely cut her down, and, assisted by the other female prisoners, succeeded in restoring this would-be suicide. Upon regaining consciousness the first words spoken by Mrs. Smith were: "Where's my babies?" While Deputy Blakely went for a physician, Deputy Ben High carried the prisoner from Ward No. 5 to one of the witness rooms, where she could get a better bed and receive the attention necessary. He was obliged to carry her bodily, and as he was going down stairs the woman made frantic yet feeble efforts to throw herself and the officer headlong down the stairway. Then she apparently gained control of herself and became passive, with the exception of continuous moanings and cries of: "Oh, why didn't you let me die?" About 7:30 o'clock, having been left alone perhaps four or five minutes, she was discovered again unconscious, she having wrapped two quilts tightly about her head in an effort to commit suicide by suffocation. She is a woman about twenty-eight years old, with dark hair and eyes, and a complexion and form plainly showing she is a slave to the habit of opium eating. When lodged at the police station she had upwards of twenty grains of morphine pinned on the under side of the lower edge of the basque waist to her dress. She has a brother-in-law in Chicago. She has a cousin at present an inmate of an insane asylum at Utica, N. Y. She has relatives at Greenville, Michigan, and she was on the point of starting for that town when arrested. She has relatives at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and at Toledo, Ohio. The names of these relatives she refuses to disclose, but she gave her own name to the reporter of the "Free Press," and added: I was born in Albany, N. Y., and lived there until I was ten years old. Then I lost my father, and I was taken to Providence, R. I., to live with an uncle. When eighteen years old, having graduated from the Public Schools, I was sent to Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, where I first formed my habit of taking morphine. I was taken by my uncle to Binghamton, N. Y., thence to Hamilton, Ontario, and at last to Toronto, where, a year after leaving Vassar, I was pronounced cured of my disease, and was married. We lived two years in Toronto, when with my husband and two babies, I went to England. My husband was wealthy, but was an intemperate man, and after a residence of a little over a year in Europe—during which we visited the principal cities in England, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and

France—I found myself in Bordeaux again a slave to morphine, and a mourner over the corpse of my husband. I came back to America a little over two years ago, was received by my uncle, and placed my children with another relative to bring them up. She carries in a locket upon her neck the portraits of her children, and is well read in most of the standard works of fiction, poetry, and ancient and modern history. She sings very nicely, and is well informed on all current matters of interest.

California Prospects.

The farmers hail every rain cloud with public rejoicing.

Land along the Kern Island Canal raised corn enough this year with irrigation to pay for itself.

Colusa county wants a free bridge across the Sacramento at Colusa.

Thistles are becoming a nuisance in Colusa county. We know what will blight that festive plant. John donkeys. They eat 'em.

San Francisco reports 912 deaths from diphtheria during 1877. The disease still rages.

Every small town in California wants to be incorporated and a wholesale division of counties also spoken of.

The Legislature of California is again in session and the State papers all take occasion to say its hard work will now begin. They also promise that "it can make for itself a bright record." But the certainty that no illumination will take place is painfully apparent.

The Visalia (Tulare) Times reports fearful slaughter of live stock on Buena Vista Slough. A gentleman who traveled 24 miles was scarcely out of sight of dead carcasses. One man, who had 24,000 head of cattle, said he would think himself fortunate if 8,000 lived through the winter.

Ducks, geese, pigeons and other pests have entered into competition with the farmer.

Squirrels have commenced to lunch on the southern counties and the papers want the Legislature to kill them off.

The late "cold snap" extended over the entire State, bracing winds prevailed, thermometers took the down grade and icicles were at a discount. Ice cutting commenced at Prosser Creek and skating was indulged in where ice was hardly known before.

It appears that even should the war blockade upon the Southern Russian ports be lifted by speedy peace, there would not be much wheat set free for the English market. The London Farmer says that advices from Russia state that, according to the latest reports, the grain crop has turned out to be by no means so good as was originally anticipated. In quality it has suffered much from the heavy August rains, and the quantity has fallen short of that expected in consequence of the extreme scarcity of labor. The latter evil is but the common result when a nation is involved in war.

PLANTING TREES.—The *Silver State* thus speaks of the growing appreciation for fruit and shade trees in Nevada: M. W. Hitchcock, agent for the Arlington Nurseries at Reno, has returned from Paradise Valley, where he has been very successful in getting orders for trees, plants etc. He informs us that he disposed of one thousand shade and fruit trees to S. B. Pierce and six hundred to C. W. Hinkley, besides a great many smaller lots to other farmers. He leaves for points up the railroad in the morning.

A brother of Gen. Gordon's grandfather fought at King's Mountain, and performed the singular feat of charging up to the British line, seizing an officer by the queue, and running down the side of the mountain with him.

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

A Natural Reminiscence.

Mysterious Loss of the "Juventa" and Her Crew.

Leitering about the wharves on a dull day one encounters occasional groups collected in pensive mood, and if he cares to investigate the subject of discussion, he is more than likely to learn something new and strange in the way of nautical lore, or be interested with the recital of thrilling marine reminiscences. Such a salt-sea chronicler reporter yesterday, Captain E. A. Williams, a well-known veteran mariner, had just commenced the recital of a sorrowful narrative. "It is about four years ago," said the Captain, "that the schooner Juventa sailed from the Amoor River bound for San Francisco. Her arrival here was looked for with great eagerness, as the schooner was very popular, and her commander, Captain Hall, was an old favorite. You know with us sailors how vessels are spoken of as having life, and being launched under lucky or unlucky stars. Well, we all thought the Juventa was born under a lucky star up to the day when we finally believed a disaster had befallen her. We waited and waited for her arrival, day by day and night by night, for six months, but no Juventa came, and

SHE HAS NEVER BEEN HEARD OF here from the day some four years ago, when Captain Hall sang out the command, 'Let go the lines!' in the regions bordering on the Arctic. The theory is that the schooner struck floating ice and foundered, or else struck sunken rocks, when she perished with all on board. Those who went down with her were Captain Hall, a fine young fellow named Goodrum, son of Capt. Goodrum of this city; two mates, four men before the mast, and the cook, as near as I can remember. I sailed the Juventa myself, and she made her fourteen knots an hour under a good stiff breeze. I never saw the pilot-boat that could speak her if her Master gave her all the canvas she could carry and handled her properly. Running before a good gale, there was not a steamer on the Pacific Ocean that could sail away from her. The Juventa was built at Coos Bay, Oregon, by John Howlett, and was about 160 tons. Never saw anything like her afloat for making time in all kinds of winds and all kinds of weather. But the saddest part is to be told. Poor Captain Hall had not seen his family in fourteen years, and had written to

HIS WIFE AND A BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER, sixteen years old, to come to San Francisco and meet him upon their return here from the Amoor River, fixing the probable date of his arrival. The mother and daughter came from the East at the appointed time, with hearts full of love for the kind protector whom they had not seen for so many years. Letters and favors had passed between them, but they never had met face to face in all that time. Both mother and daughter, upon their arrival in this city, expected to meet Captain Hall, but they were doomed to disappointment. For six months they waited, never allowing a day to pass without inquiring if the Juventa had arrived yet. Every day the reply was, 'No; but we expect her tomorrow, sure. And the morrow passed, and continued to pass until six months had gone by. At the expiration of that time both mother and daughter were worn out with weary waiting, were heart-broken with grief. Friends advised them that it was useless to wait any longer, as the vessel must have foundered at sea. Again they went East in their desolation, and from that day to this nothing has ever been heard by either of them of the ill-fated schooner Juventa."—S. F. Chronicle.

A CAR LOAD.—It is now a matter of interest to many people to know what constitutes a car load. An exchange has been inquiring into the matter, and gives the following as the result of the inquiry: Nominally a broad-gauge car load is 20,000 pounds, dead weight. We say that 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour, 60 of whisky, 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 or 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard lumber, one-fourth less green lumber, one-tenth of joists, scantling and all other large timber, 340 bushels of wheat, 300 of ear corn, 390 of shelled corn, 670 of oats, 400 of barley, 300 of apples, 340 of Irish potatoes, 370 of sweet potatoes, or 1,000 bushels of bran make a car load.

A correspondent of the Carson Appeal, addressing the editor of that paper says: "I earnestly hope to have the privilege of helping to elect you Governor or something of the sort, as you are needed in political life." The editor stars the sentence, and in a foot note modestly says: "How true this is."

Printing type is made of hardened glass in Paris. The glass types are said to last longer than the metallic, are not liable to be crushed, do not suffer from sudden cooling and do not injure the health of those handling it. This type is also much cheaper.

Selections.

He who trusts a secret to his servant makes his own man his master.—Dryden

In short, virtue cannot live where envy reigns, nor liberality subsist with niggardness.

The one exclusive sign of a thorough knowledge is the power of teaching.—Aristotle.

Quarrels would never last long if the wrong was all on one side.—Roucheffoucauld.

Men usually follow their wishes till suffering compels them to follow their judgment.

The intellect of the truly wise man is like a glass—it admits the light of heaven, and reflects it.

Conscience is merely our judgment of the moral rectitude or turpitude of our own actions.—Locke.

Drink freely from the fountain of discretion and find the health of thy happiness preserved.

The sleep of memory is not its death; forgotten studies are certain aptitudes gone to sleep.

Whatever makes the past or the future predominate over the present, exalts us in the scale of thinking beings.—Johnson.

Habitual liars invent falsehoods not to gain any end or even to deceive their hearers, but to amuse themselves. It is partly practice and partly habit. It requires an effort in them to speak the truth.—Hastitt.

The best application for the improvement of the countenance is a mixture of equal parts of serenity and cheerfulness. Anoint the face morning, noon and night.

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force itself into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

From whatever cause it arises, however, taciturnity has always carried a certain amount of power with it, or at least has won a certain degree of respect. Beside the vague possibilities presented by a mind never laid open to inspection, men always entertain more or less respect for those who can do what they themselves are incapable of, and habitually to hold their tongues is with a majority of mankind a sheer impossibility. There are times when the most reserved are apt to afford peeps into their mental depths, or, it may be, their mental shallows, and there are few "masters of silence," from around whom such glimpses do not dispell more or less illusion. Silence is often thus found to be, if not actual weakness, at least nothing more than a screen for the concealment of mental vacuity and feebleness—a barrier against spies who come to view the nakedness of the land. It is when taciturnity is found associated with real power in a man that it becomes impressive.—Globe.

"Salute the Bride."

Fresh from the cotton fields, she with a snuff-rubbing brush protruding from her mouth, and he with cotton clinging to his mossy beard and patched coat, and a grin on his face. "You are the ones who wish to be married—George McKenna and Harriet Shelton?" asked Judge Ray, looking over his spectacles. "He, he, he, is, sir," said McKenna, while Miss Shelton's black face was modestly hid in her white sun-bonnet. "Join your right hands." The palms came together like two sticks of wood. "You promise to take the woman whose right hand you now hold?" "Yes, sir." "—to be your lawful and wedded wife?" "Oh, yes, sir, he, he." "—promising to love and cherish her?" "I does, sir." "—and" (put out by frequent interruptions), "and—clinging to her?" "Yes, sir." "—as long as you both live, eh?" "Yes, sir, Yes, sir." "Salute the bride," called out a newly married attorney when the ceremony was over. "Go, go 'way now!" protested the bridegroom. "You must, though, or you're not married," said a reporter. "Yer jokin'"—he pulling Harriet back, though she struggled hard to go. "No, you really must." Then there was a comical scene displayed, she protesting, "They's foolin' yer, George," and he insisting, "Ise bound to kiss yer." The tussle was long and fierce and the young attorneys roared with amusement, but George finally succeeded and the two passed out.—Memphis Avalanche.

At the Crystal Palace Theater on Tuesday last a performance was given, in which Miss Beatrice Stafford (a sister of Miss Theresa Shirek, the young American actress who appeared as "Juliet" at the Gayety some two years ago, with great eclat) is reported to have made a brilliant success.—The Tattler, London, December 8, 1877.

Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini have been re-engaged by the management of the La Scala to sing "Aida" ten times during the carnival season. The amount to be paid these artists is 100,000 francs.

The War on President Hayes.

New York, Jan. 8th.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Persons who claim to speak with knowledge of what is going to be done when the Senate again meets, assert that Senator Conkling will either offer himself, or will have offered, a carefully drawn resolution reciting that there are grave accusations made, upon apparently good authority, involving the right of the President to the office held by him, and that such accusation ought to be set at rest by official inquiry into the alleged facts. The scope of the resolution, it is stated, will not attempt to implicate President Hayes, but it is asserted that it does implicate Senator Stanley Matthews, Secretary Sherman and Congressman John A. Garfield, all of Ohio. The impression is that Senator Conkling will not personally offer the resolution, but that it may be done by Senator Howe of Wisconsin or Senator Jones of Nevada, and that its language will be so carefully drawn as to make it very difficult for the Southern Democratic Senators to vote against it. It is further claimed that Senators Thurman and McDonald of the Judiciary Committee, with Judge Davis of Illinois, who is counted a neutral on all political issues, will support the resolution. The opposition anticipated from Southern Democratic Senators entirely.

Among the facts relied upon to show that the Louisiana electoral vote was bargained for, are, it is said, the affidavits of Cassanova and Kenner, members of the Returning Board, who claim that they have not been dealt with according to the original bargain. The documents will also be relied upon to furnish the connection between the acquiescence in the count in the House and the promises entered into by Grant and Stanley Matthews. It is under the pretext of an effort to relieve the Republican party of complicity in the alleged bargaining that this examination is proposed to be made. It is said that proof will be brought to show that the visiting statesmen made promises to Packard and the Returning Board, which have not been fulfilled. In fact, the whole proceedings of the visiting statesmen are to be overhauled, with the hope to cover them with dirt or to expose what they have said, done or promised.

Foreign Notes.

"Faust," on the first night of its production in Paris, earned 16,000 francs. "Pink Dominoes" has been presented something like 260 times at the Criterion.

Sethern has been worsted in his appeal of his case. Coe vs. Sethern, and has to pay \$1,035.

Christine Nilsson has been re-engaged for the summer season at her Majesty's Theater in London.

Mme. Patti has been engaged to give ten representations of "Aida" at Milan. Verdi is to direct the orchestra.

M. Strauss has just bound himself to write an opera bouffe for the Paris Renaissance. It will be sung next winter.

Woodhull—Victoria C.—has been lecturing to London audiences, much to their disgust. She was accompanied by Tennie C.

John Howson has made his reappearance in London, having been engaged by Mr. Henderson for three seasons. He is more popular now than ever.

Miss Celia Gaul, from Baltimore, played in a concert at Ansburg, and, notwithstanding her youth, is considered to be one of the first pianists of the day.

The latest action at law in artistic life is Wagner against Abdul Aziz. The late Sultan omitted to pay for the seats he bought at the performance of the trilogy.

The well-known pianiste, Arabella Goddard, has been giving concerts in England. It is reported that Mr. Boosey wishes to secure her services for his series of ballad concerts in London.

Fanny Olden, a young singer who lately made her debut in a concert in Leipzig, where her splendid, highly-cultivated voice excited great admiration, has accepted a very advantageous offer made her by the Director of the Dresden Theater, and will sing there during the next three years.

RUMORS OF A SIX WEEKS' ARMISTICE.—London, Jan. 10.—The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraph that he believes a six weeks' armistice has been already agreed upon, on a basis of uti possidetis. A dispatch from Constantinople mentions that a similar report is current there and that military operations are ordered suspended from 10 o'clock Tuesday night; but the correspondent points out that these rumors are necessarily premature, since the military representatives of the belligerents to conduct negotiations had not been appointed.

Prof. Sumner of Yale, is for first remonetization,

The Noose.

The hangman's record for the past year shows that 83 murderers were hanged in the United States. Of this number 47 were white, 34 colored, 1 Indian and 1 Chinaman, 4 were hanged for indecent assaults, 1 for burglary, 8 for wife-murder, 1 for filicide and 1 for fratricide. There were 3 double executions, 1 triple, 2 quadruple and one in which 6 men were hanged. Not a single woman was hanged; the only one sentenced to death, Mrs. Louisa Lawser of Virginia, had her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life by the Governor. Friday still maintains its reputation in the black list as the favorite day on which to enforce the death penalty, more murderers having hanged on that day than on all the other days of the week combined. Forty-seven murderers were hanged on Friday, 17 on Thursday, 8 on Saturday, 6 on Monday, 3 on Tuesday and 2 on Wednesday. There were 5 executions in January, 5 in February, 6 in March, 6 in April, 10 in May, 15 in June, 11 in July, 1 in August, 5 in September, none in October, 9 in November and 10 in December. Pennsylvania stands first in the list of States for the greatest number of executions during the past year, South Carolina being second. The executions were distributed among 25 States, as follows:

Pennsylvania.	16
Mississippi.	2
South Carolina.	12
North Carolina.	5
California.	5
Missouri.	4
Delaware.	1
Maryland.	4
Georgia.	4
Kentucky.	1
Virginia.	4
Texas.	1
New York.	3
Utah.	1
Louisiana.	3
Dakota.	1
Arkansas.	3
Oregon.	1
Nevada.	3
Wyoming.	1
Tennessee.	1
Total.	83

ARIZONA AS SEEN BY A NEVADA COUNTY MAN.—The Nevada Transcript (Cal.) published extracts from a letter written by A. McNeely, a former resident of that place: "I have seen some of Arizona and will endeavor to give you an idea of the God-forsaken country. The Tip Top Company have some splendid mines here, and they are rich in silver. The ore pays from \$300 to \$500 per ton, and the ledge gets better as it goes down. Everything looks favorable for a permanent mining camp. We are getting along well with the mill buildings, although it will take the contractors some two months more to finish their work. The mill is located on one of the best sights I have ever seen, about six miles from the mines. In coming to Arizona I took the cars to Fort Yuma, then the steamboat to Ehrenburg, and from there a Government ambulance to Prescott, taking in all twenty-one days' time. It was slow traveling on the boats. They would tie up to the shore every night, and send out an Indian on a mule to hunt for wood and water. Sometimes he found them and sometimes he didn't. If he found neither we laid on a sand-bar the next day. The Indians are not particularly hostile now, although I like to sleep with a Henry rifle in one hand and a six-shooter in the other. This is a beautiful climate to live in. It is harvest time now. If any one has an idea of coming here to romance he will regret it when he gets sober.

Speaking of the proposed investigation of Hayes by Conkling the Enterprise says:

We place no little confidence in the report. The source of the story entitles it to but credence; and, in the next place, we find it difficult to believe it possible for a man of Conkling's admitted sagacity and good sense to seriously contemplate a movement so fraught with evil to the Republican party and disaster to himself. The entertainment of such a resolution would carry with it a censure of every Republican Senator who voted to sustain the findings of the Electoral Commission, and of no one more than Mr. Conkling himself. The adoption by the Senate of a resolution of the character mentioned would be impossible; but if Mr. Conkling really craves political damnation, let him introduce it. Without knowing anything of the sympathies of Senator Jones, we regard him as altogether too shrewd and consistent a politician to be induced to take part in any scheme of retaliation so politically indecent and so sure of ignominious defeat.

Said Flood to O'Brien, as they partook of their daily bread at the Nevada Restaurant: "William, I observe that that real, real honest Dutchman, Schultz, is still on the streets, apparently unconcerned at all this naughty Woodville, Alta and Justice rumpus." "Yes, James," answered William, "yes, he seems happy and contented with the world, just 'tis." And then William thoughtfully bowed his head over a thimbleful of claret and seltzer; while James slowly and sadly laved with burning liquid the off side of a rum omelet.—Bodie Standard.

"What is the matter with you?" inquired a gentleman who had called to see his neighbor, a German, in Chicago. "Well, I don't know—it is a der gout—but vy should I have him?" "Perhaps," suggested his friend, "it is hereditary." "I think it is hereditary, I remember my wife's uncle have him."

Grant is in Egypt.

A Texan's View of the Border Line Troubles.

From Mr. A. J. Burnett, recently from Austin, Texas, we gather a few interesting statements in reference to the border line trouble between our Government and our sister Republic, Mexico. Mr. Burnett says that the aggressions have, in the main, been made by Mexicans who have for years been more or less a source of annoyance to the residents along the Rio Grande. The hold of President Diaz is not sufficiently strong to repress those thieving, turbulent bands which roam almost at will in the most northern or border line part of Mexico. He does not believe but what Diaz is endeavoring to act in good part with the United States and General Ord, nor does he hold but what there are half-breeds and even low Americans who are causing part of the disturbance of which complaint is made. Texas has taken a new stand and is now one of the best governed and law abiding States of the Union. Her settlers along the Rio Grande have been compelled to leave their homes and go to the interior of the State from 50 to 150 miles. The Government, he says, is meeting hearty support from Governor Hubbard, and at any time that additional aid shall be called for it will be promptly given. It has been claimed that because Texas strongly favored the war of '46, she also favors a war to-day, for similar reasons and in a similar spirit. This, he claims, is not true. The Texans do not desire war for territorial acquisition, nor merely to fight. She has a small turbulent element, but this she can successfully manage. But Texas wants lawless Mexicans to stay at home, or be made to do so. Were justice properly dealt out in wholesome quantities along the Rio Grande, order would be restored and every industry resumed, but a nice observance of war etiquette will not effect this result. There must be a little practical business first.

A Wonderful Well.

The deepest artesian well in the world is now in progress at Pesth, and has already reached a depth of 951 metres (3,118 feet). The well at Paris, which is 547 meters in depth, has hitherto held the first place in such achievements. The work is carried on at the expense of the city, which has granted a sum equal to \$40,000 for the purpose, with the intention of obtaining an unlimited supply of warm water for the municipal establishments and the public baths. The water at present issuing has a temperature of 161 degrees Fahrenheit, and the operations will be continued until that of 178 degrees Fahrenheit is obtained. About 175,000 gallons of the liquid stream out daily and rise to the height of 35 feet. This amount will not only supply all the wants of the city, but is expected to convert the surrounding district into a sort of tropical garden, by the constant evolution of heat. Since June last the boring has penetrated through 200 feet of dolomite, and the preceding strata passed through have supplied a number of interesting facts to the geologist, which have been noticed from time to time in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The difficulties to be overcome have given rise to many highly ingenious engineering devices, such as a method of driving nails at the enormous depth above mentioned, and, more, a means of drawing them (by means of magnets), of cutting them off and pulling up broken tubes, and, above all, a valuable mechanical apparatus, by means of which the water rising from the well is used as a motive power, driving the drills at a rate of speed double that previously imparted from the mouth of the well.—Chicago Times.

THE TURKISH ARMY AT SHIPKA CAPTURED.—St. Petersburg, Jan. 10.—Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the Emperor from Letcha, Jan. 9: "I am happy to congratulate your majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day. General Rodetzky has, after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army defending the Shipka Pass, consisting of 41 battalions, 10 batteries and one regiment of cavalry. Prince Miriski has occupied Kezanlik and General Skobelloff holds Shipka.

The Maryland House of Delegates are memorializing Congress to re-open the Presidential Contest, and have Hayes' title to the presidency decided by the Courts.

During the year 1877 the total exports to China from this Coast were valued at \$20,306,707, of which \$16,822,545 was treasure and \$3,484,162 merchandise.

Silver in Ancient Greece.

How Solon Debased the Currency without Good Effect.

An intelligent correspondent sends us this timely illustration of the working of economic laws which are as old as society:

"History repeats itself because mankind is the same." Plutarch, in his life of Solon, tells us that "the Athenians, now the Cyloman sedition was over, fell into their old quarrels about the government, there being as many different parties as there were diversities in the country. The Hill quarter favored democracy, the Plain, oligarchy, and those that lived by the seaside stood for a mixed sort of government, and so hindered either of the parties from prevailing. And the disparity of fortune between the rich and poor at that time also reached its height. The great debtor or labor party then became most formidable, and combined to divide the lands and change the government."

It is reported that Solon, "to save his country put up a trick on both parties, and privately promised the poor a division of the lands, and the rich security for their debts." Solon obtained supreme authority. What followed is most concisely told in Fyffe's history.

"The great misery of the people was debt. The farmers had borrowed money at very high interest from the wealthy, giving their farms in pledge for the payment of the debt. At the boundary of every farm so mortgaged pillars were set as a witness, the amount of the debt and the name of the lender cut upon them. The debt grew greater and greater every year from the heavy interest; the farmer lost all hope of ever being able to pay, and was now like a laborer on the farm which had once been really his own. The debtor was a still worse case. * * * To save the State, Solon was compelled to take very strong measures. He ordered that silver coins called drachmas should be made of lighter weight, so that 100 new ones should be worth only 73 old ones, and that the new drachmas should be accepted as though they were equal to the old ones, in payment of debts. * * * Farmers who owed money to the State were freed from their debts altogether, and made a fresh start. * * * These suggestions did great good to the farmers; and Solon's poem tells us how the mortgage-pillars disappeared from the country." But Plutarch tells us that in this Solon "pleased neither party, for the rich were angry for their money, and the poor that the land was not divided." And in another place Plutarch says: "When he (Solon) was afterward asked if he had left the Athenians the best laws that could be given, he replied: 'The best they could receive.' The way which the moderns have of softening the badness of a thing by ingeniously giving it some pretty and innocent appellation, * * * seems originally to have been Solon's contrivance, who called cancelling debts *lusacheia*, a relief or disincumbrance."

Many silver swindlers seem to think their scheme a bran new American invention. The debasement of the currency—whether by reducing the weight of coins or by introducing a depreciated metal as money—will turn out to be as bad policy in the time of Jones and Bland as it was in the time of Solon.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Western Briefs.

Henry L. Spargur, formerly Post Master at Fort Bidwell has been sentenced to a fine of \$1,041, and nine months imprisonment. The trial took place in San Francisco.

Supervisor Gibbs in San Francisco was charged with converting election funds to his own use. There was no evidence to support the charge.

The Columbia River is full of ice.

Henry W. Grayson was arrested Jan. 8th, in Portland for a murder committed in Kansas ten years ago.

Don Francisco de la Guerra one of the mediators between Gen. Fremont and Gen. Pico is dead.

Santa Barbara had a slight earthquake Jan. 7.

G. T. Sibley killed John R. Ide at Siver Ridge, Utah, Jan. 6.

Hickox & Spear have made an assignment of their entire assets in San Francisco for the benefit of their creditors.

The New Hampshire Republican Convention has endorsed Hayes. Another slap in the face for Chandler, and a knock-down blow to his political aspirations.

The State Board of Pardons convenes next Tuesday, Jan. 13. Those interested will take notice. We hope that Rover's sentence may be commuted to imprisonment for life.

NEW PAPER.—While in Carson yesterday we heard it rumored that another daily paper is to be started in Virginia City, and that it is to be in the interests of John P. Jones for United States Senator.—Lyon County Times.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Opening Exercises.

At ten a. m., last Thursday the event term of Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls was formally opened. The corps of teachers, about the same number of young ladies and miss's that were in attendance last term, and a number of lady and gentlemen visitors were present. After the impressive religious service had been concluded, Bishop Whitaker gave the pupils an address of welcome and a home talk. We saw in the good man's face the impress of a father's pleasure. He was speaking to those for whom he has an abiding interest; in a sense, they are to him as members of his own household; he seemed to comprehend their wants and was familiar with the general thought and surrounding of each one. New faces sat before him; a few familiar ones were absent, yet the occasion was in harmony with his own thought and purpose, and his words fell not on unattentive or unappreciating ears. His thoughts and words so fitly chosen, were in keeping with the occasion. It is not alone, said he, young ladies that you come here to pursue the regular studies of a prescribed course, but also to cultivate those graces and virtues which make the true woman. Books are the sources of valuable knowledge, but ill disciplined is the mind and heart which is a stranger to additional culture. Home and society will urge their claims and it devolves upon each one of you to fit yourself, largely by the auxiliaries here furnished, but principally by your own exertions for future as well as present usefulness. Let it be yours, on your return home, to more completely fill the place now made vacant by your absence. Often may the thoughts of home enliven your wish to be with those at home, but the reflection that your parents have made and are making, the larger sacrifice for your good, will stimulate you to renewed exertion to improve your opportunities, and in a marked degree tide over home sickness without weakening the indissoluble bonds which bind you to home.

The term begins under favoring circumstances, notwithstanding that money is very scarce throughout the State. About the same number of scholars will be in attendance this term as were present last term. We have at other times been present during class instruction, and take pleasure in stating that the system of teaching practiced at this school is as perfect as that elsewhere given in similar education institutions on this coast. The instruction is thorough and satisfactory. It is a school which belongs to Nevada, and of which our State is proud, and we believe will handsomely maintain.

ROVER IN DOUBT.—J. W. Rover believes that the statement that the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of our District Court was simply manufactured by the Reno papers. When the same statement was showed him in the *Enterprise* he was still doubtful, having every belief that the Court would grant him a new trial. He has studied and written so much on his case that his mind has evidently become more or less effected in consequence. He seems confident that he will not be hung, in fact declares that he never will be hung. It is presumed that he will attempt to take his own life or try the crazy dodge. The consciousness of his undoubted guilt and his anxiety over the matter during nearly three years' incarceration has considerably upset his mind. It may be that he will yet cost the State several thousand dollars. Justice is sometimes expensive.

GRAND JURORS.—The following is a list of the Grand Jurors drawn for the present term of Court: John Cahlan, J. E. Jones, Geo. Alt, G. W. Huffaker, H. H. Beck, Ross Lewers, C. A. Bragg, J. C. Hagerman, J. W. Holbrook, Wm. Duck, John Lee, M. Nathan, B. G. Clow, R. S. Osburn, Alvaro Evans, A. J. Clark, John Wright, J. C. Smith, J. J. Poor, E. Owens, C. A. Gibson, Frank Dickinson, Rufus Kinney, J. F. Alexander.

Some 25,000 shares of Alta were sold Wednesday at prices ranging from \$13 50 to \$16 per share. Justice advanced half a dollar. The other stocks hold their own. There is little reason why Justice should not be as good as Alta. It has at least a better title, and is said to have the same class of ore and of the same richness.

DISTRICT COURT, WEDN

9TH.—Case of A. Doble vs. Jas. Mayberry transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court.

Case of Duryea & Elmore vs. Truckee Lodge. Granted a new trial unless plaintiffs accept judgment for a certain amount.

L. D. Wicks vs. M. Lippman. Motion for new trial denied and ten days given to prepare new statements.

H. H. Hogan vs. Highland Ditch Co. Motion to dissolve injunction denied.

I. Marshall vs. Golden Fleece Mining Company. Arraigned for trial this afternoon.

Case of Hobert vs. Wicks. Set for January 19.

Henry Ruhe vs. Ferguson & O'Hara. Set for January 9.

A. L. Brown vs. B. F. Leete. Demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

D. Mahoney vs. Hill & Oakes. Demurrer overruled and five days to answer.

Du Quette vs. Oleite. Demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

Verdi Mill Co. vs. Wm. Merrill. Demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

M. C. Lake vs. J. C. Lewis. Demurrer withdrawn and seven days to answer.

Lagamacino vs. Campacio. Demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

Cory & Co. vs. Crystal Peak Lumber Co. Set for February 4.

Mayberry vs. Douglas & Hart. Demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

Richardson vs. Hoole. Set for January 9.

Smith vs. Mayberry. Set for trial January 9.

An Assessment No. 5 of two cents per share has been levied on Jones & Kinkaid mining stock. See advertisement. If this were in Virginia City this assessment would be at least \$1 per share. A number of persons feel that the mine has nothing but assessments, and feel induced to aid in the development of what is claimed to be a good mine. It has tons of ore already in sight, which yield good assays. Its owners are satisfied that they have a good mine and are developing it as economically as is done in any mine on the Pacific Coast. Stockholders pay your small assessments, this stock will not go begging.

GOING.—J. F. Condon of Verdi, and Superintendent of Lonkey & Smith's planing mill at that place, leaves soon for the oil regions of Pennsylvania. We have nothing to say about this matter J. F., but you are notified that we print wedding cards much better and at lower rates than they do in Pennsylvania. Condon wants the *Gazette* of course during his absence, and may good luck attend him.

Twelve patients complain of good treatment at the County Hospital. Does it ever occur that there is any imposition ever practiced upon the good people of this county by caring for some few who properly should not be cared for by the county. Good nature is not to be condemned, but square business for the county must ever be had in view by its officers.

DISTRICT COURT.—January 10.—In the case of I. Marshall vs. Golden Fleece Mining Company, D. Z. Yost upon application was allowed to join the plaintiff in above cause. A motion to dissolve injunction was also made, argued, and taken under advisement by the Court. Hunter vs. Truckee Lodge—motion for new trial argued and denied. Court then adjourned until next Monday.

A party will shortly leave Reno for Bodie. They will charter a conveyance and take with them a complete prospecting outfit. Extremely cold weather prevails in that section just now, but the boys say they will go prepared for it.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Frisbie property, corner of First and King streets Carson. The Frisbie restaurant and saloon and Ivanwick's fruit stand were burned. Loss about \$2,500.

The Meat Shipping company yesterday shipped another refrigerator car load of fresh meat to San Francisco. This company make shipments every two or three days, or from two to three cars per week.

Frank Chase has closed out his store and hangs out a card "Store to Let."

MARKET REPORT.

San Francisco Market.

In the San Francisco market the most noticeable changes from last week's prices occur in wheat, dairy produce, beef and mutton. Flour has fallen 13½ cents on a barrel, and sales not active. Wheat is quoted 5 to 10 cents less per hundred and drags a little. Vegetables, such as onions and beans, have made a slight advance. Turkeys have fallen four cents and chickens have raised \$1 per dozen. Eggs have fallen and mutton and beef have raised. We presume that this is a trick of the trade to send beef to San Francisco. San Francisco butchers have visited various portions of California and Nevada, and are buying all the beef cattle they can get. We are informed that beef can be bought in San Francisco for 6, 7 and 7½ cents. Eight cents would be an extreme, whereas the market quotations reach as high as 9 cents. Trade is more lively, especially in the ocean shipments. The number of idle ships has decreased 20 per cent.

FLLOUR—Extra is jobbing at \$7 @ \$7 50.

WHEAT—\$2 25 @ 2 35
BARLEY—\$1 60 @ 1 70.
OATS—\$1 70 @ 2 15.

CORN MEAL—2½ @ 3c.
POTATOES—1 00 @ \$1 85.
SWEET POTATOES—125 @ 1.50c.

ONIONS—25c @ 70.
BEANS—2½ @ 4c
HAMS—12 @ 17c.

BACON—11½ @ 15c.
LARD—12 @ 17c.
DRIED PEACHES—11 @ 14c.

TURKEYS—14 @ 19c. ½ lb.
CHICKENS—\$5 50 @ 9 50 ½ doz.
EGGS—35c @ 40 ½ doz.

BUTTER—27½ @ 35c.
CHEESE—18 @ 21c.
HONEY—12½ @ 22c.

WOOL—9 @ 20c.
SYRUP—70c ½ gal.
BEEF—5½ @ 9c.

MUTTON—5 @ 6c.
PORK—5¼ @ 5½c; Dressed, 7½c.
HIDES—Dry flint, 17 @ 18c; Salted, 7 @ 9c.

TALLOW—5½ @ 6½c.
SALT—Coarse Liverpool, \$18 @ 20; Dairy, \$22 ½ ton.

HAY—\$16 @ \$23 ½ ton.
LUMBER—Rough, \$12½ @ \$17.
FLOORING—\$25.

BLASTING POWDER—50 @ 75c.
QUICKSILVER—45c.
HONEY—12½ @ 20c. ½ lb.

Reno Market.

In our home market we find that trade has been poorer in some respects, and better in others. Trade is far from active, but compares favorably with the same season last year. The shipments of the Meat Shipping Association have caused a little activity in that line. They are now shipping weekly from 3 to 4 car loads of meat to San Francisco, and will, within one or two weeks, double this amount. The effect of the pleasant weather has been to keep the price of hay down, and make sales very light. There is, in this and Washoe valley, a larger quantity of hay than usual, hence, if we have a light winter, stock will command a good price, and much hay will be carried over until next year. Grass would be light upon the hills in the Spring, and business generally next Spring and Summer would be dull. Our farmers are therefore anxious to have stormy weather and a heavy snowfall.

FLLOUR—Extra \$5 ½ C.
WHEAT—\$2 80 @ 3.
BARLEY—\$2 60 @ 2 65.

OATS—\$2 75 @ 3.
CORN MEAL—4½ @ 5c.
POTATOES—1½ @ 2c.

SWEET POTATOES—4 @ 5c.
HAY—Baled, \$15 @ 16; Loose, \$10.
ONIONS—2c.

BEANS—5½ @ 7c.
HAMS—17 @ 18c.
BACON—16 @ 18c.

LARD—16 @ 20c.
DRIED APPLES—10 @ 12½c.
CHICKENS—\$6 @ 8 per doz.

TURKEYS—28c. ½ lb.
TROUT—18 @ 20c. ½ lb.
EGGS—50 @ 60c.

BUTTER—30 @ 35c.
CHEESE—20 @ 25c.
APPLES—\$2 75 @ 3 50 ½ box.

SYRUP—Best, \$1 10 ½ gal.
SALT—Coarse—Leete's Salt, \$25; Dairy, \$55 ½ ton.

POWDER—Vulcan, 50 @ 70c. ½ lb; Santa Cruz Blasting, \$4 @ \$4½ ¼ keg.

WOOL—Nevada, 12½ @ 14c, Oregon, 15½ @ 16c.

HIDES—14 @ 15c; Culla at value.
BEEF CATTLE—6 @ 7½c.
HOGS—6 @ 6½c.

SHEEP—5 @ 6c.
PELTS—Including fleece, 10 @ 75c.
BAILING ROPE—14 @ 15c.

GRAIN SACKS—10 @ 12½c.
TALLOW—6 @ 7c.
LUMBER—Rough, \$16 @ 18.

FLOORING—\$35 @ 37½.
SHINGLES—Pine \$3 @ 3½ ½ M; Redwood, \$4½ @ 4 62½ ½ M.

WOOD—\$5 @ 6 ½ cord.

Jottings.

Scott of Chapin's "Nusseries," returned from Lovelocks with a full order book last night.

Henry Bereman, the great North American cattle buyer is in town.

Dick Hymers has a severe cold.

The gentleman who borrowed our overshoes last Winter will find out something by calling at this office.

Travel between the Comstock and San Francisco is improving.

The ice making industry in Virginia promises to monopolize the Comstock trade next Summer.

H. K. Mitchell passed through to the "great Democratic East" last evening.

Ex-Congressman, C. W. Kindall is in Virginia City. Wonder if he is "standing in."

When will that snow storm arrive? J. A. Brumsey, he of the insurance proclivities was in town last evening.

John W. Mackey won't run for U. S. Senator according to a San Francisco interviewer. He likes Jones.

Alta was 7½ on the street this afternoon. How have the mighty fallen.

How long Oh Lord will the honest laborer watch his chances and get cinched in the stock market.

The Grand Jury will meet on Monday morning next. January 14th, 1878.

There was \$28,000 in the County Treasury Jan. 1st.

A local financial sharp says that Hobart must now plead "monetary insanity."

Auditor Williams is preparing his report.

A number of articles have been lost at the skating pond. Knives, cigar holders, and various other articles of jewelry. In the main these articles are of little value, but are often prized as presents etc. If the finders will leave them at this office, the losers can obtain all such articles by calling upon us for the same.

An injunction has been served on E. A. Vesey et al to restrain them from taking ice above the dam.

About Twenty purchasing orders are received at our banks, when only five to sell stocks are recorded.

The temporary injunction on the Highland Ditch Company has been removed.

A subscriber describes Localities as a young man with full beard, who peddled bibles once and occasionally preaches.

John Cashin, Esq., of Nevada City, Cal., is in the burg to-day. It is meet that he is with us, and meat that he comes to see.

Freight shipments are less over the C. P. R. R. now than they have been for months, and will so continue for two months longer.

Ice houses are now popular in Reno and will continue to be unless the skaters get tired of skating and hire out to haul ice then no one would care for ice.

Should anyone feel like sending in the coin for their last year's subscription the same will not be refused by this office. In fact we respectfully urge you to do so, as we want the money.

The dance at Huffaker's on the 18th will be one of the most social and enjoyable parties ever given in the county, and many of our citizens have already expressed their intention of being present.

The Good Templars Meet to-morrow evening instead of this evening.

Remember Prof. Jacobson's soiree this evening at the Opera House. Jacobson is a first-class musician and will give our citizens some fine dances.

Those who have long faces to-day hold Alta.

Soda Water.

These are hard times and temperance drinks are popular. Again there are processes going on every day in our town of which the youth and others are more or less ignorant. Last but not least, a favorite beverage of newspaper men should not be kept a secret from the public. Armed with these feverish thoughts we marched into the soda factory of A. Jose under the *Journal* building, and communicated to that robust little man our wishes. And thus he detailed to us the process: I have three fountains, each of which will contain 25 gallons. Over the first fountain is a smaller one connected with it by a short pipe. This small fountain we call the acid chamber. The fountains are connected by long arm pipes. Into the first we put water and marble dust, or usually two gallons carbonate of soda, two gallons marble dust (which is carbonate of calcium), and about nine gallons of water. Into the acid chamber we place three gallons of sulphuric acid. By turning the stopcock in the short pipe a portion of the acid passes into the first fountain and, coming in contact with the carbonates of lime and soda, sets free the carbonic acid and forms in the bottom of the hollow cast iron cylinder the salts, calcic and soda sulphates. The carbonic acid is under a strong pressure and passes up through pipes into the washers—two small chambers over fountains 2 and 3. In these chambers, which are filled with pure water, the gas is thoroughly washed, and from thence passes into fountains 2 and 3. These fountains contain about twenty gallons of water each, thus leaving a five-gallon space in each for the carbonic acid. Inside of these fountains are fan-shaped paddles, which are turned by an inside crank with which they are connected. Thus the gas is thoroughly intermingled with the water and subjected to a pressure of about fifty pounds to the square inch. Setting on the Mathew's bottling table is a three-gallon can filled with syrup, flavored as desired. Forming part of the pipe connecting the syrup can with the bottling pipe is a small force pump which lets an exact amount of the syrup out for each bottle of soda or sarsaparilla as the case may be. At the same time the requisite amount of the gas water is turned on and the syrup is at the same time forced into the soda bottle by Mathew's patent process. The glass and rubber stopper drops into place and is forced tight against the neck of the bottle by the gas. The bottle is placed in a box and our soda water or sarsaparilla is ready for market. The charge which we have described is sufficient to make nearly 28 dozen bottles of soda. The bottling is done very rapidly, it taking less time than a minute.

TO-NIGHT.—A Jolly time will be had this evening at Prof. Jacobson's soiree. The Prof. will have three pieces of music, that is music. The Opera House will be open at 8 o'clock and dancing will commence as soon thereafter as the dancers arrive. The admission price for gentleman and ladies is one dollar. Mr. J. proposes to give a soiree one evening every week, leaving the dancers to determine the night. His parties will no doubt be very pleasant and can easily be made a source of pleasure at little expense. Gentlemen show your appreciation of an excellent musician and fine instruction in dancing by attending his opening party this evening at the Opera House.

DOMINO PARTY.—The Knights of Pythias hold their regular meeting this evening. The question of the Domino party for the 31st inst has been fully settled. The party is to be. The order has on hand about 75 costumes and a number of ladies have their own suits. Therefore there is little use for persons to purchase material and make for themselves a costume when the order has already made full provisions. This party will be an invitation party given by the Knights in past celebration of their third anniversary.

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JOHN CAHLAN.

MANAGER

Reno, April 14, 1877-1f

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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L. P. FISHER, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is duly authorized to act as our agent in San Francisco.

Friday, January 11th, 1878

What Does It Mean.

The call for an extra session has again resumed upon the authority of W. W. Hobart, "our very efficient State Controller," according to the *Enterprise*. We do not desire to doubt the efficiency of Mr. Hobart, nor that in the present state of things an extra session could be made profitable to the people. But as to whether it will or not is entirely another question. And right here let us say what everybody knows, that the *Enterprise* in attempting to lay the present rate of taxation at the doors of those men who opposed the compromise, will utterly fail. The men who opposed the wrong attempted in a variety of ways to redeem the levy and were defeated at every turn by the bonanza faction. Although not possessing the strength to reduce the levy they were strong enough to prevent a passage of the compromise over the Governor's veto. It was then said triumphantly, in hearing of this writer, that they would have to call an extra session to provide ways and means for running the State government. Now, however, the same ones are calling for an extra session to reduce our revenues. A legislature called for that purpose might reduce the rate, and all would be well. It might also conclude that the best way to reduce the rate would be to compromise the bullion tax, and then all would be wrong.

The honest attempt to reduce the rate was made without Mr. Hobart's assistance, and we are inclined to think after his change of heart upon the bullion tax question, that much care should be exercised in calling this extra session, and none the less in view of the fact that Geo. W. Cassidy now appears to be our acting Governor. What does it all mean anyway? Hastie making of issues commenced? Is it proposed to try the compromise again at an extra session? Or, is this merely an opening of the subject for use during the coming campaign?

However, if an extra session can be made beneficial to the tax payers of this State, it would be an easy matter to make such a fact apparent, and obtain the necessary call from Governor Bradley. We think it hardly possible however, that a great mistake might be committed, and it is well to look over the matter. At all events the responsibility for the extra session must rest just where it belongs, with the shameless advocates of the compromise bill.

Gough in the California Assembly introduced an excellent bill to authorize the city of San Francisco to borrow \$100,000 to be expended in improving various parks in that city, preference to be given to white laborers who have lived one year in San Francisco, and especially those who have families.

A more permanent provision is also contemplated in a bill for a Labor Bureau, introduced by Assemblyman Murphy. Five Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor to hold office for two years, and there is to be a land department in connection therewith for the purpose of giving information concerning Government lands to locate, lands that may be purchased, etc. No Chinese are allowed to obtain a situation in the Bureau. The expenses of the Bureau are to be \$12,000 a year. These bills or some of like importance should be passed without delay.

J. G. Bennet will start a branch *Herald* in London.

Hayes will veto the Bland bill.

Political Zephyrs.

The first gray streaks of dawn, preceding our general election, are now apparent in the smiles of would-be public servants, and the wind blows every way at once.

W. W. Hobart is coming into notice through his own unselfish exertions. Witness his communication to the *Enterprise*.

An extra session, as demanded by the advocates of compromise, is spoken of.

It is generally admitted that J. C. Hagerman is the coming Democratic candidate.

The Carson *Appeal* endorses John P. Jones, because he is no longer rich and stands in with Conkling.

The same paper does not believe that the Bonanza firm will contest for honors in the Senatorial fight.

The Eureka *Republican* points out that owing to the absence of Gov. Bradley and Lieutenant-Governor Adams, Speaker pro tempore Geo. W. Cassidy is really Governor of the State. Will he call an extra session?

J. P. Jones will come before the people solely upon merit and record.

The *Appeal* and *Silver State* do not doubt that Republican State Conventions will repudiate Hayes. We do not believe there is a newspaper man in Nevada who would lie, but these rumors may all be taken with a grain of allowance.

The Carson *Tribune* wants very much to see the counties of Mono and Alpine, in California, annexed to Nevada. The *Tribune* says of those who oppose the movement:

Again, they refer to Nevada's bullion tax, as if they were not well aware that next Winter the repeal of the bullion tax law will be the first business of the Legislature. Legislators will be selected in some counties for that purpose alone, and the law will assuredly become a dead letter.

It is to be hoped that the *Tribune* is well advised upon the subject, since it speaks so loudly. We opine that there is just a shade of doubt in regard to the action predicted, although there is no doubt that such an attempt will be made. The *Tribune* makes its announcements early this year.

The Oakland *Tribune* is after Professor Gunning and says that it should have been after him before. The *Tribune* has no new points to offer, except an insinuation of its own profound scientific knowledge—a subject which has hitherto been overlooked, no doubt, by itself. It says all of these Nevada scientists are poor sticks, and Frank Stewart the worst, but consents to rank them all above Prof. Gunning. New we are not a particle interested in Prof. Gunning's welfare, but we have heard the present editor of the *Tribune* deliver himself of mental abortions, compared with which the delivery of Prof. Gunning would rank as a perfect creation. So we would advise the *Tribune* to sit down.

In San Francisco, theatre-goers have given up all hope of pleasure through the ear, and are now patronizing their eyes. Females with exaggerated legs are now the attraction, and the drama has taken on an anatomical shade before unknown. Three companies of leg-maniacs have obtained possession, and their gyrations are intently observed by the bald-headed bachelors of the bull and bear brigade. The engagement are profitable because costumes are unnecessary, and the medical colleges will shortly close their dissecting rooms and adjourn to the theatres where these animated corpses may be seen.

The Carson *Appeal* thinks that Chandler's assault upon Hayes is an outburst of honesty coming from a guileless politician, and directed against the most perfidious of Americans. The *Enterprise* thinks that the charge has acted like a boomerang, striking Mr. Chandler's aspirations full on the head, and leaving him the jest of the nation. Take your choice.

In the California Senate on Thursday last Pierson introduced a bill making it embezzlement for Trustees or custodians of stock on which loans are made to fail in returning the identical certificates pledged. This is to prevent the lending of stock and also the selling of certificates held in trust. The bill is rather lame, and its only effect will be to make Mr. Pierson stay at home in future.

The Eureka *Sentinel* publishes the following dispatch received as dated:

VIRGINIA CITY, Jan. 4, 1878.
To Geo. W. Cassidy—Eureka: No Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in the State. Taxes too high. Convene the Legislature and reduce them.
WESTERFIELD, SCHULTZ, STONE.

Let's see—Westerfield, Schultz, and Stone—have heard the names before, but thought they were instrumental last year in proving that taxes *never* could be reduced, unless the Compromise passed. Looks very much like they were afraid that they wouldn't get an extra session *worth having*, unless the Governor was out of the State, now don't it. But Cassidy scoffs at the idea, says he fought, bled and died for the people last year, and has been abused and is mad, and don't feel well and at any rate won't call an extra session. Nobody will blame Cassidy, we believe, for the reason that he has no right to call anything, and it is a responsibility which had he the right, he would no doubt hesitate to undertake.

Somebody has recollected that the passage of Scripture touched by the lips of President Hayes when he took the official oath, and noted on the spot by Chief Justice Waite, ran as follows: "They have compassed me about; yea, they have compassed me about; but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them."—*Exchange*.

It becomes us now to remember that if Tilden had kissed the book he would have osculated the place where it says, "Jesus wept."

The Eureka *Republican* has just opened its third volume, and is well satisfied with the looks of it. The *Republican* has always been a welcome exchange, and with H. B. Loomis, the industrious, at the helm, is no doubt the most ably conducted paper in eastern Nevada.

The *Tribune* says that Hobart's card bidding for the Governorship did not strike the Constockers very favorably. We are reliably informed that they are not in favor of an extra session or Hobart for Governor.

Governor Bradley is once more in Carson and the executive chair is again warm. We are of the opinion that he will find a substitute for the extra session spoken of.

Stock Raising.

Eureka *Republican*: To-day, owing to the increased demand for Nevada meats, it may almost be said that a new industry is springing up in our midst. It certainly has, during the last year, taken a new and exceedingly favorable turn and the enterprise is now entering upon a new course of prosperity. * * * * * Men are bidding for Nevada meats in San Francisco and Chicago, and the shipments to the latter place have been rapidly increasing of late. A like competition is likely to grow up in the East. Then the meat shipping establishment at Reno will be run Summer and Winter, and the sections round about and tributary thereto cannot long meet the demand, without a great increase of attention on the part of growers in the vicinity, and a liberal importation from surrounding sections. But the most encouraging feature at present manifested is that portions of the State remote from railroad communications have been visited by San Francisco cattle men and markets there opened. The whole situation may, therefore, be summed up by saying that there will, hereafter, be an increased demand and at better prices.

The official army register for 1878 shows that the militia of the United States available for military duty (unorganized) number 3,734,693. The general officers number 127; general staff officers, 1,017; regimental, field and staff officers, 1,240; company officers, 4,460. Total commissioned officers, 6,844; total non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, etc., 86,853, or an aggregate of 93,696. Thirty States are reported as having militia organizations.

There are in Peru 86,000 Chinamen. The Chinaman in Peru is now accorded all the rights and privileges of native citizenship. The State is anxious for more of this class of workers, and a steamship line has been subsidized to import them as fast as possible. California would be only too happy to spare Peru 100,000 of her Chinese population.

Schurz Speaks.

Secretary Schurz, in an article in the *Westliche Post*, in reference to the future policy of the Administration, says some things which intelligent men, who are not afflicted with political bias, will appreciate:

The people have very largely emancipated themselves from party trammels. Why this has been done is obvious. On one side the mischievous and shameless spoils-hunting politicians, absolutely supreme in the control of both parties, have deeply shocked all respectable citizens and they justly refuse longer to follow such leaders. On the other side party lines have been so much obliterated that there are so few leading principles at issue that the voter hardly knows which party really represents what he has most at heart. At such time, to say that the President of the whole country must have a party behind him, is extremely ridiculous. The tasks are reconciliation, civil service reform, regulation of the finances by resumption, emancipation of trade from high tariff and economical administration of the Government. These tasks have been set by the Republican party in all its platforms and by the platform of the Democracy. Hence Republicans who oppose this programme oppose their own party and not the Administration. Thus many Republicans are civil service reformers, but they are also advocates of the silver dollar. Others are in favor of protection, but friends of the South. Others are for resumption, but opposed to conciliation and civil service reform. There is such confusion of views, such want of a definite policy, such disintegration into antagonistic groups that the Administration could not possibly accomplish its mission if it were to consult only one party. It is wonderful that shrewd, clever men like Conkling, Blaine, and that ilk, could not have had their eyes opened by the election since 1872. Without the Liberal wing they would have been so badly beaten last year that no vestige of them would have been left. The poison is still working, so that not only Pennsylvania and California, but even Ohio was lost last October, and yet we see these men boldly and impudently demand that the President shall repel the Liberal element and surrender to them unconstitutionally. In doing its work it will be the cue of the Administration to gather gradually from the best elements a party on which it can lean. But those who talk now so haughtily and unreasonably, will then be blasted forever by the displeasure of the people. They will have had their reward.

There is no uncertain tone in the above language, nor does it indicate that the Administration stands on untenable ground. The President and his Cabinet are in a position to resist any and all assaults of Conkling, Blaine, et al. It is treason to administer a Republican government principally for party interests. Each party holds that its theory of government is the better theory, and whichever party gets into power attempts to administer the Government for all, in the main, in accordance with the leading principles of that party. But to overlook the rights of the minority is opposed to every principle upon which our Government is founded, and is treason. "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

EXTRA SESSION.—An extra session of the Legislature is desirable for political and other reasons but we are loth to believe that the ends sought may not be obtained by other means. We are not in possession of sufficient information to warrant us in expressing a decided opinion. All taxpayers of course wish to avoid the heavy expense of an extra session. Such a session as the one which would be held would probably cost the State between \$50,000 and \$100,000. The present and future financial status of our State was known and attention called to it at the last session of the Legislature. It now appears that our State, to relieve its present awkwardness, is called upon by the State Controller to resort to a remedy at once expensive, and rather to be deplored than sought for.

It is getting rather conspicuous, this opposition to the Silver Bill. The ranks arrayed against the friends of remonetization are indeed an illustrious crowd with their bankers, brokers, insurance agents, insurers, bond-holders, and corporations. Swindlers of the past, parasites of the present, and defaulters of future times are all to be found there, and we dislike very much to hear them say that "the peoples good is their only aim." That assertion arising from them has an ancient and fish like appearance, which leads us to call it "scaly."

The editor of the North San Juan, (Cal.), *Times* urges delinquents to come forward and make good their last year's subscriptions, either in coin or its equivalent. In enumerating the articles which he will receive in payment, Stidger says: "We will take wood, hay, potatoes, cabbage, beans, eggs, chickens, turkeys—in fact almost anything except fat babies."

The *Journal* now learns that it does not want an extra session, and we shall not have any in consequence. The exhibit made by Controller Hobart was entirely sophistical, and offered no advantages to Washoe County in any direction. The proposition of County Auditor Williams for preventing the locking up of money by taking certificates of County indebtedness is all-sufficient to prevent an extra session, were one necessary, but there has been nothing shown yet which warrants the calling of an extra session even of Hobart's friends, much less of the Nevada Legislature. There is also no good reason except those found in Carson for impoverishing every special fund, and defeating the motives for which they were set apart. If "our very efficient Controller" Mr. Hobart, makes a few more exhibits, any extra session of his political opponents will be rendered entirely unnecessary.

The *Enterprise* says we are half in favor of the extra session. The *Enterprise* is half mistaken. We don't favor any irregular session of any body for the purpose of defending a policy determined in Regular session. We don't believe the men who say taxes must be reduced because the compromise failed, because we heard the same men say that taxes should not be reduced unless the compromise won. We do not believe that there is any immediate prospect of an enormous accumulation at the State Capitol. We do not half believe that the people will pay \$60,000 in extra session for the use of twice that sum for a year. In fact, there is no half to our opinion upon the subject.

State News.

A prominent engineer is bulling the South Comstock. "He is long" on the epistolary market.

Peter Peterson froze to death at Silver Mountain, Alpine county, Jan. 2d.

The hydrants freeze in Virginia. Steamboat Springs is the finest resort in the State.

Alta and Justice are connected on the 1150 level.

Piper's Opera House is nearly finished.

Flowerly District is looking up.

Beef is in demand at advanced rates.

The Carson *Appeal* item which bucked and gagged several Chinamen turns out to be a gorgeous phantasm.

The Gold Hill *News* wants John P. Jones for next Senator.

The Gold Hill *News* wants an extra session of the Legislature.

Eureka has burglars.

Mighels of the *Appeal* in his terse prospectus for 1880, says he will help Grant in '80. If Conkling hears that, he will surely stop his subscription.

Fred Hart has gone below to get the Austin *Reveille* bound.

The Lyon County *Times* entered upon its eighth volume yesterday morning. Frank Kenyon issues a good paper, and it is well worthy the success which has attended it.

The Rover Case Again.

What One of the Counsel for Defendant Has to Say About It.

EDITOR SILVER STATE:—In your issue of yesterday in regard to Rover having recently received a letter from Truckee relative to McWorthy being run out of Alpha, etc., you say "a similar letter was received by Rover from Truckee over two years ago, but no attempt was made to introduce it in evidence at the trial, a fact which convinced those who saw the letter that there was no foundation for the assertion. It was proved in Court here that McWorthy and Sharp had been acquainted over twenty years." It is due to Rover who now is about to have an insight to the "blood atonement," to say that Mr. Rover's counsel proposed not only to introduce in evidence a great number of letters, but to prove by McWorthy himself on cross examination, that he had been charged with almost every crime in various parts of the country, from British Columbia to San Diego, ranging from murder to obtaining money under false pretenses, but upon earnest objections of his attorney, all were ruled out M. S. BONNIFIELD.

Carl Rosa's English opera season begins at the Adelphi Theater, in London, on February 11th.

Horse Thief Killed.

Five Horses and Four Mules Stolen—The Pursuit Ends in a Lively Skirmish and the Death of George Harris.

(From the Eureka *Republican*.)

From David Service and Alex. Beatty, of Eagle Valley, we glean the following particulars of the killing of a horse thief in that section. The story is related to us as it was told those gentlemen by the survivors of the shooting:

On the 13th of last December a party named George Harris stole five horses and four mules from Mr. Bagley, residing at Desert Station, near Pioche. Among the lot was a fine mare, valued at \$1,000. It was three days before Mr. Bagley ascertained the direction the stock had taken. He then, in company with a man named Ben Tasker, started in pursuit and easily tracked the stock to Cherry Creek, in Nye county. At Jones' place, ten miles from Cherry Creek, the thief was just nine hours ahead of his pursuers.

George Harris had waited around the hills there, it is thought, for a mate named Mark Moore, who was quite notorious in Eureka some two years ago. But Moore not arriving, Bagley and Tasker pushed on with all speed and overtook Harris at McDonald's place, a mile and a half from Cherry Creek, who only had eight head of the stock. It is not known what became of the other.

The trio traveled in company for a short distance. In answer to a question as to where he came from, Harris said he was from the Black Hills and was on his way to Arizona. Harris was riding Mr. Bagley's fine mare, and the latter knew that if Harris got away on the mare there was not another animal to be had to catch him. He waited his chances and at the first opportunity he grabbed the mare's halter, jumped down from his horse, and told Mr. Harris to quietly give up. Harris slipped down on the opposite side from Bagley and shot, the ball passing through that person's coat from the front to the back. Meanwhile Tasker got down from his horse and shot Harris, the ball passing through Harris' legs. Harris returned the compliment, but Tasker had dodged behind his horse, and the bullet hit the horse, from which wound the animal, a fine grey mare, died soon after. After this last shot Harris broke for the sagebrush. Mr. Bagley and also Mr. Tasker claim that they did not want to kill him, and so they hailed him to give up his pistol; that they would only take him back to Pioche. Harris answered that if they wanted his pistol they would have to come and get it; that he was too sick to give it to them.

While Bagley and Tasker were attending to the stock they heard a shot in the direction Harris had taken, and upon looking that way with spy glasses, saw blood oozing from his forehead, and they made up their minds that he had shot himself. Bagley and Tasker did not go up to see, but retraced their steps, and when they arrived at McDonald's place informed him of what had happened. Mr. McDonald was alone at the time and could not leave his place to go up, but at the first opportunity Messrs. McDonald, Young, McCutcheon and Service went up and buried him. Those gentlemen found nothing of value on his body. There were tracks leading from the road to the body. Harris was lying on his right side, and held the handle of his pistol in the right hand, while the barrel was resting in his left and was aiming down the road, and was, in fact, in a most unnatural position for a dying man.

Harris was a young man, not over 23 years of age, complexion very light and was tall and thin.

ENGLAND'S POSITION ON THE WAR.—London Jan. 5.—The *News* this morning says all thoughts of peace have disappeared, and a disruption of the Cabinet is imminent. From the tone of this article, and other facts and rumors, it is evident that the crisis in the English situation has arrived. There is reason to believe that the late sessions of the Cabinet have resulted in an irreconcilable division, from which the gravest consequences may be apprehended. One conclusion believed to have been reached is, that a peremptory demand will at once be made upon Russia for a precise definition of her intentions, and in case of her refusal, war will be declared forthwith. There is no reason to think that Russia will return a favorable answer to the demand for the terms of peace, and then enforced mediation will follow, and this means armed intentions and war. There is no doubt that Beaconsfield is backed by the Queen and a majority of his determination to force Russia to stop where she is, or precipitate an armed collision. The next two or three days are liable to be the most exciting known here since the declaration of war. Disraeli has forced England to a point where war seems almost unavoidable.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Her First Lesson.

You pick her up limp and lifeless as a sack of meal after buckling on the skates which she declares are too large for her, and she stands alone with great exertion, bobbing this way and that, clutching at every form which comes near. Then she asks, "What must I do now?" "Strike out," say you, "like this." And she strikes out and there's one part of the pond which is unsafe henceforth. Then you go back and lift her again, and she laughs and wants to know if she looks awkward and you say, "No," and she says she is sure they are loose and you kneel down and she clutches you by the hair and succeeds in standing with that aid. She laughs all the time and when you let go begins to bob again and down she goes. This time she says, "Oh!" and after that each time she says "ouch!" a little louder yet. Then she asks you to just say whether you think she could learn and you say yes and she tries and fails again. Then she looks up and don't laugh any more but asks the time. You give it and she discovers that she ought to have gone long ago. As she leaves the pond she says she never could learn, and it gives her a pain in the side to try, and as she goes home the druggist sells arnica—for her side—in large quantities. That's about the way it goes.

FIRE—About 11 p. m. last Friday the shrill notes of "48," and the ominous tones of the fire bell, were heard sharp and clear upon the frosty air. The firemen soon had water playing upon the flames so rapidly converting Hoole's barn, hay etc. into black smoke and heat. It is probable that a number of tramps had a comfortable berth in the aforesaid barn, and by accident or otherwise communicated fire to the hay. The fire did its work and the barn, hay and articles stored within the barn were destroyed. Fortunately no wind was blowing at the time, otherwise the residence of Mr. Hoole, the planing mill and other property would in all probability have been consumed. The estimated loss by the fire is placed at \$1200 to \$1500. The barn was valued at \$50, baled hay \$200, stored articles etc. \$500 more or less. The property was insured for \$400. Part of the hay belonged to Mr. Fulmore. Mr. Graff also suffered a light loss, having some cord wood badly damaged. There was no occasion for last night's fire nor the one New Year's Eve, both were set on fire and should those who had a hand in this incendiarism be caught, they would be summarily dealt with.

THE FREMONT PYRAMID.—John J. Dixon, of Reno, writes to inform the *Enterprise* of error in saying, a few days since, in an article on Pyramid Lake, that it was impossible to reach the top of the Fremont Pyramid. He says: "It was scaled by two men of your city. One of these was Frank W. Dixon, now amalgamator at the Omega tailings mill, and the other James Cranston, carman at the Utah mine. They went to the top of the Pyramid on the 15th day of February, 1877. They were about two hours in getting to the summit of the rock. They saw nothing of the field glass and other things supposed to have been left on the rock by Fremont."

LEND A HAND.—Complaints are justly made that our citizens and especially those who should assist in putting out fire do not volunteer to help work the hand engine. Crowds of men stand and watch the fire, while a small force of faithful men work for hours at the hand engine. This work is very laborious and men should be rested. Everyone is of course anxious to be at the fire, but there should be a stronger desire to put out the fire and save property from being destroyed. "Gentlemen, lend the firemen a helping hand, and they will feel like working hard to save your property, should it ever catch on fire. This labor is for the common good, not alone for those whose property is being consumed by the flames."

Dr. Dawson, pleasantly known to our citizens, informs us that the first part of next week he will leave our town and open an office in Carson. We regret to see the Doctor go, but our loss is Carson's gain. We shall expect to see him back before next winter.

W. H. Cantrill, will take the position lately held by Mr. C. Gulling in the public school. Cantrill is a stranger, but we apprehend will prove a very competent instructor.

QUEEN'S DRUG STORE.—Elsewhere will be found the ad. of Mr. R. E. Queen, who has opened a prescription and family medicine store in the opera building, on Virginia street. Mr. Queen has been in the drug business ten years and learned his profession in the best establishments in the East. He is a young man of recognized probity of character and has, since his residence in our midst, won many excellent friends. Next Monday morning the doors of his drug store will be thrown open for public patronage. Glancing around in his store we found everything necessary for a first-class drug store—a full and assorted stock of medicines, drug, laboratory, toilet articles, etc. Mr. Queen will devote special attention to the accurate and careful filling of all prescriptions. To this end he has a most delicate and accurately adjusted prescription scales. His drugs are from the best houses and, with those which he will manufacture, combined with his many years of most favorable experience, full reliance can be placed on the prescriptions which he fills. One ingenious device to avoid the unpleasant taste of medicines we must also mention: By means of a little press and French wafer the bitter powders are made even palatable. Mr. Queen, for many reasons, will be able to sell his prescriptions for one-third less price than the same may elsewhere be purchased. Medicines and toilet articles he will also sell much below the regular price.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We dropped for a moment into the public schools Monday last, their opening day, and found those who are soon to fill our places seemingly resolved on study, but, perhaps occasionally thinking on the condition of the ice above the dam, and wondering if the boy who just went out would be so horrid mean as to steal their skates. In Mr. Ring's department are 49 scholars; Mr. Cantrill, "the new teacher," claims 44; Miss Emery has enrolled 46; Miss Frankie Gibbs has in charge 54, and Miss McNeely authoritatively nods at 60 little hopefuls in the primary department. All was life. Lessons were being assigned, seats selected and overflowing vacation-accumulated mischief had occasionally to be checked. The new term begins with favorable indications.

And yet the war among the druggists' rages. The sick breath a sigh of relief, and the searcher for the other of roses can now besmear himself with this costly perfume of the Orient. Osburn & Shoemaker step to the front and elsewhere make an announcement at once satisfactory and complete. It will bear reading. If it were not for the doctor's bill we would get sick ourselves. A dread thought steals over us. What does this reduction in physic mean? Ointment and balm of gilead, toothpicks and big sponges at starvation rates. What is the country coming to, and how hath Walker's vinegar bitters fallen. Echo answers, where is the City Drug Store in this fight.

NEW MUSICIAN.—Mr. Jacobson, a musician favorably known to many of our citizens, and well-known in Virginia City as a fine musical performer and instructor in dancing, has settled in our town, where he proposes to follow his profession. Next Friday evening he will give a soiree at the Opera House. After the dance he will organize a class for the purpose of instructing those who desire to learn how to dance. In a few days Mr. J. will make an announcement himself. For the present he will promptly attend to any orders left at E. Meyer's cigar store, or Brookins & Co's variety store.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Stockholders in the Nevada State Agricultural Mining and Mechanical Society, will see in another column a notice of their annual meeting. This society is one of Washoe County's choicest possessions, and it is to be hoped that our people will all take an active interest in the approaching meeting. The election of officers is a very important measure, and we should canvass the subject and act intelligently thereon.

HOME AGAIN.—James W. Hendricks District Attorney elect of Lassen Co., returned last Sunday morning from a visit of two months to his friends and relatives in California. He took stage this morning for Susanville where he will, in March, inaugurate a legal war against John Doe, Richard Doe and the rest of the "Never Sweats." Good luck, Hendricks.

The Summit Ice Company has commenced the work of cutting ice on Prosser Creek, in the Sierras. Already the ice is fourteen inches thick and there are good prospects for an abundant supply.

District Court.

The January term of the District Court was opened to-day and the following business transacted:

Case of Hagerman and Elliott vs. Jacobs and Kellier. Continued for the term.

J. D. Roberts vs. Willow Creek Mining Company. Continued for the term.

Wm. Thompson vs. C. C. Powning. Jury trial; case set for February 1 and 2.

Catherine Dalton vs. Peter Dalton. Case set for January 30.

John R. Knox vs. P. W. L. & Flume Co. Jury trial; case set for January 14.

M. Nathan, respondent, vs. C. P. R. R., appellant. Jury trial; set for February 18.

J. R. Benton vs. Brooklyn Mining Company. Jury trial; set for January 21.

J. C. McFannahan vs. M. C. Hamer. Set for January 29.

E. David vs. John Boyd and John Courtis. Jury trial; set for January 16.

J. S. Shoemaker vs. J. C. Hagerman. Set for January 31.

M. Harrison vs. C. P. R. R. Jury trial; set for February 18.

A. J. Bunting vs. C. P. R. R. Jury trial; set for February 18.

E. E. Record's (mother and guardian of Record) vs. C. P. R. R. Jury trial; set for February 18.

M. A. Merrill vs. J. Dixon Sr. and J. Dixon Jr. Time not set.

Thomas Barber vs. E. Olinghouse. Jury trial; set for February 28.

Geo. Alt vs. Robt. Steele. Jury trial; set for January 17 and 18.

Thomas Wheeler vs. D. A. Bender. Jury trial; set for January 19.

H. Bend vs. J. S. Cooke. Case settled.

Orr Water Ditch Co. vs. Jno. Larcomb. Jury trial; set for January 22.

F. H. Chase vs. G. W. H. Budden. Jury trial; set for January 23.

F. Bosch vs. I. Fredrick. Jury trial; set for January 24.

Phillip Collins vs. Robt. Jones. Jury trial; set for January 25 and 26.

A number of the cases were set for trial by Court; time not stated.

The case of the State vs. M. Lippman was called for trial. A jury was empaneled and the case is now on trial. The case is brought by the prosecution charging Lippman with forging a bill of sale for certain assay tools, stove, etc., in all amounting to \$150—the property of Mr. L. J. Carlson. Robt. Lindsay and Wm. Cain appear for the State, R. M. Clarke and C. S. Varian for the defendant.

STOCK REPORT.—Mr. Frank Bell, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and a man of considerable influence withal, kindly informs us that unless we quit copying stock quotations from the bulletin boards hung out for public information, he will stop every stock report in town. We hope that Mr. Bell will not take it into his head to stop the sunlight or make us wear goggles, as that is about the only way of regulating this matter to his satisfaction. Whenever the bankers inform us that we cannot copy their stock report, we shall desist, but at present it is none of Mr. Bell's affair. Whenever there is anything of importance going on in the stock market, we shall know it and publish as heretofore.

NOT GUILTY.—Monday as we stated the case of the State vs. M. Lippman was on trial in the District Court. A jury was obtained without difficulty and the case proceeded to trial with L. J. Carlson as prosecuting witness. R. H. Lindsay prosecuted the case for Carlson, and District Attorney Cain on the part of the State. Early in the case, Mr. Lindsay retired from the prosecution stating that he did not want to be a persecutor as well as prosecutor, and was convinced that the State had no case. The case was, however, continued by Attorney Cain, and after argument, was handed to the jury. That body, after being out twenty minutes, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the defendant was immediately discharged.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—Board met Monday in the Clerk's office. One member, Mr. Hymers, was absent. After the usual preliminary business was attended to, the bids for the county printing were opened and passed upon. The Board gave the contract to the *Gazette* for the present year of 1878, for the sum of \$417 50.

Jottings.

The snow is coming and cattle will be cattle and hay will be hay.

Quite a large number, both old and young, skated from Saturday night right over the Sabbath and into the present week.

Nels Hammond has returned from Milford and praises Fitch's way of celebrating New Year.

R. H. Lindsay of Virginia is assisting Attorney Cain.

The stock raisers about Susanville have made heavy sales of cattle this fall.

"Beef seven cents a pound" fills every careful cow with tender solicitude for her offspring.

The North Truckee Ditch Co. will meet on Saturday next at the North Glendale Schoolhouse.

N. S. A. M. & M. Society meeting January 25th.

"War among the druggists, or the cheapened pill," is the latest sensation.

Con. Virginia and California yesterday declared their regular dividends of \$2 per share each. Con. Virginia pays on the 14th and California on the 15th.

A grand skate will be held, (D. V.), next Sunday on Washoe Lake. A special train will run from Virginia City to the lake.

The weather has moderated, and a western wind is blowing. This is indicative of rain or snow. If the Clerk pleases, send us the snow.

These cold mornings and evenings a pair of those lined kid gloves sold by Cohn & Isaacs is just what you want.

The excitement laid out for next week is a revival siege at the Methodist Church. Reno has the material.

During the past quarter Justice Richardson has received as fees from his office, \$602 75. Not a bad office—beats the newspaper business. Constable Barlow took in, during the same time, \$258 70—sufficient for one who is not proud to keep body and soul together.

NEW GRADING PROCESS.—Messrs. Updike & Clark have done some excellent grading in the new house of Mr. Isaacs, on Chestnut street. The beauty of the work at once commands one's eye, but the process claims your attention. These gentlemen have a patent process which is ingenious, effective, and does better grading and at less expense than by the old method of grading by hand. The process is as follows: When they wish to grade a door it is twice painted with ordinary lead paint and allowed to dry thoroughly. They next take a board of mahogany, rosewood, walnut or some other hard wood which has a desirable grain, plane the board and cover it with a preparation to raise its grain. A leather is then drawn over the planed surface and most of the preparation removed. Then they roll over this smooth surface a patent roller, the circumference of which consists of a gum coating made of oil, sugar, etc. They at once remove the roller and run it over the surface of the door, and a perfect facsimile of the hard wood is left upon the door. The impression is perfect and therefore necessarily excels hand grading. The door is now varnished and presents every appearance of being either the genuine wood or of having been well veneered. Mr. Updike says if, after two years, the doors, etc. are again varnished, the grading appears as fresh as when first put on.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION AND GRAND BALL.—Washoe Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F. will hold public installation services in Marker's Hall, Washoe Jan. 17th, 1878. The exercises will be followed by a grand ball, to which all friends are invited. The tickets including supper, are placed at the modest sum of \$3 50. A glance at the committee of arrangements will guarantee the hearty and comfortable welcome of every visitor, and we hope that our people will turn out and help their Washoe neighbors to enjoy the occasion.

ORE PRO NOBIS.—The Carson *Tribune* speaks favorably of work done on the Ayres Hopkins mine near Carson, and says that several tons of ore will soon be shipped to Reno for reduction. There is no doubt that the ores of the Comstock ought to be reduced by the running water in the Truckee.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Board met Monday and transacted the following business:

BILLS ALLOWED.

Orvis Ring, salary	\$137 50
Wm. Cain, salary	250 00
J. S. Seilers, work	31 50
H. Ward, undertaking	17 00
Manning & Duck, supplies	10 50
C. C. Powning, printing	235 00
J. Sunderland, supplies	12 50
Sanders & Co., chairs	29 00
J. B. Williams, salary	50 00
H. Stephens, road work	33 00
E. V. Borden, repairs	10 00
E. A. Bates, road work	68 00
C. A. Bragg & Co., lumber	8 06
J. H. Harcourt, Justice fees	9 00
A. K. Lamb, Sheriff's fees	168 50
C. A. Richardson, Justice fees	86 75
J. V. Lewis, Sheriff's fees	45 50
N. C. Haslund, fees	28 55
J. B. Williams, fees	106 75
J. H. Harcourt, fees	7 25
A. Evans, rebate on taxes	21 12
J. R. Dixon, rebate on taxes	2 23
A. Vesey, board prisoners	136 00
H. W. Barlow, fees	91 40
S. Myers, repairs	56 50
Manning & Duck, supplies	12 75
Osburn & Shoemaker, drugs	8 25
M. Gillis, painting	10 50
A. Stephens, road work	170 00
W. M. Carriker, road work	125 00
S. Beemer, road work	63 00
C. A. Bragg & Co., lumber	7 04
Reno Lumber Co., lumber	16 85
J. C. Hagerman, supplies	21 99

County Treasurer, Court House bonds and interest. 2780 00

County Treasurer, expenses. 147 50

County Treas., bridge bonds. 1800 00

B. B. Norton, Co. Treas., sal'y. 300 00

Ordered that \$1000 be transferred from the Poor Farm Fund to the Building Fund. Also that \$200 from the Poor Farm Fund to be transferred to the Bridge Fund.

Quarterly report of Justice Richardson received and placed on file.

Reports of Justice R. Power of Washoe and Constable Barlow, laid over, not having fully complied with the statute.

Report of Dist. Atty. Cain, received and placed on file.

Petition of H. H. Beck, in reference to certain Road Funds not granted.

The Glendale bridge was declared unsafe, and proper notices ordered published.

Report of J. B. Williams, County Auditor, accepted and filed.

County Printing ordered done by J. F. Alexander, proprietor Reno *Evening Gazette*.

A GRAND OLD TIME.—And now comes W. F. Everett and Tom Norcross to make the following proposition: The farmers of Huffaker's and vicinity are in want of another schoolhouse in Huffaker's District, and propose the following characteristic Washoe county method of obtaining it: The farmers will provide a dancing hall ample for the accommodation of eighteen sets, and their good wives will prepare a supper which cannot be equalled outside of Washoe county. Besides this the guests will be transported from and back to Reno free of charge, and the best music to be had in the county will be secured. These various items of expense will be undertaken by the farmers and every cent taken will go directly into the building fund. Now, this is certainly a good proposition, every arrangement will be made for having a grand old time, and if you think that Tom Norcross, J. C. Smith, W. F. Everett, A. M. Lamb and that lot don't know how to entertain their guests, you had better change your mind. The dance will be given on Friday, Jan. 18th, and tickets are placed at \$5 00 for the round trip. These ranchers have always helped Reno, let's help their schoolhouse.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—This is the week of prayer for all Protestant denominations the world over. The church, State, sick and well are duly remembered in prayer. God is asked to be merciful to His people, to sinners and to mankind. The Methodist, Baptist and Congregationalist, are the denominations which are observing this week of prayer. Service was held last night at the Baptist Church, to-night the same is continued at the Congregational Church, to-morrow night at the Methodist Church and then around the circle again. Next Sunday all the ministers preach on Christian life—let your light so shine etc. Those extra seasons of religious zeal are productive of excellent results if followed up by consistent action. A relapse, however, and the last state of that man is worse than the first. Christianity, as taught, is a matter of faith, but we like that every day walk of the disciple James: "Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works."

DEFECTIVE STOVEPIPES.—A citizen calls our attention, by letter, to the number of defective stovepipes to be seen on West street near the Church. A defective stovepipe is the root of all evil and it is hardly necessary to advise our citizens to repair immediately.

A California Wedding.

How the Ceremonies were Conducted Thirty Years Ago.

Mrs. General Fremont, in Harper's for Jan. During the time I was in San Jose I saw in perfection the good riding of the country. From my hammock, swung under the open gallery of the house where we were fortunate to have a room, I heard and saw the festivities of a California wedding. These lasted three days. It was a wedding among the vaqueros, and attended, therefore, by good riders. The bride's house was not much of a building, but extensive temporary shelter had been put up for dancing room, covered over with green boughs—a ramada. But the point of rivalry between the two guests was more in riding than in dancing, though after riding all day they would dance all night; and all day and all night that one air was repeated by violins, guitars and voices, until the drone of it got into the air, and made as much part of it as does the whirr of locusts in the Autumn months. The first day the procession started for the church, where the marriage was to take place, to go down and along the Alameda a beautiful double avenue of willows three miles in length, planted by the early fathers. The first day was to go to the church for the marriage ceremonies, the second to take out the bride for a general pascer through the town and the third a series of contests and rivalries in feats of horsemanship. There were about five hundred horses; the riders were more. In many cases they had with them a woman mounted on the horse; the woman sat on the man's saddle, while behind her, with his arm around her waist, and holding the reins, sat the man—just the reverse of our country habit, they advanced in regular order, eight abreast, the musicians, also on horseback played their violins and guitars as calmly as though they had a floor under them. The bride sat alone on her horse, under an arch of flowers and ribbons, which was carried by a groomsmen on either side, the ends of the arch resting on their saddles, and on either side of them her bridesmaids; the bridegroom on an exceptionally fine horse, surrounded by his friends, and then the rest of the company, most of the men riding singly, but many of them riding as I have described, with a girl on the saddle—a bright, glittering mass of ribbons, flowers' bright beads, gold lace; the women in satin dresses and slippers, the men in the dress of the time in California, which is exactly what we see in Spanish pictures—short velvet jackets, covered with braid and gold embroidery, the velvet trousers open over the full white drawers, while a string of bells down the seam jingle even more than do the bangles of ladies in church.

The starting point was almost facing my point of observation. They would form in great order and quiet, the horses knowing the order of the proceedings evidently as well as their masters, and the signal for starting was the exploding of fire crackers by the hundred boxes under the feet of the horses. What with the sparks and noise, it looked as if the whole thing had gone up like the end of a pantomime.

It was a point of honor to show which horse behaved best under these circumstances. The horses were trained in a way that has always been favorite with Spanish people, to make any number of dancing movements in imitation of progress, while in reality they do not go forward at all. I think they are trained to this by having weights tied to their legs.

Each one was a perfect horseman. Each man did not simply ride his horse, but was in the habit of living with it and upon it, and was consequently in perfect rapport. Each one of these put in force every art known to him to exhibit the spirit and beauties of his horse. As they passed down the one street of the town the correct thing was for the people from the sides to advance and throw firecrackers in mass under the horses' feet; the firing of pistols was of course; no end of little shrill screams, laughter, voices in every intonation, couplets sung to the air which was being played, and taken up with shouts of laughter; the chorus by every one who took the local allusions. With all this the musicians played with as much steadiness and animation as though seated on a platform instead of a saddle.

TOY CANNON ACCIDENT.—Frank Hoffman, 14-year-old son of our citizen F. Hoffman, met with a severe accident New Year's Day, from a toy cannon he was playing with. He loaded it with a piece of lead, and afterwards laid on the muzzle a marble of about half an inch in diameter, then touched it off. By some accident it was fired almost directly in his face, the marble being forced into one of his eye-sockets, where it buried itself under the skin and was afterwards pressed out. The eye itself is badly injured and may be lost. The piece of lead gave him a close call, going through his hat but fortunately missed his skull.—*St. Helena Star*.

Editorial and Local Matters.

Exhibit "U."

Mr. W. W. Hobart, "our very efficient State Controller," publishes in the *Enterprise*, under date of January 1st, 1878, a statement which was no doubt labeled, Exhibit "I," and knowing that the same was probably calculated to make an erroneous impression, we have investigated and found ourselves correct. Some time ago the same subject was agitated by Senator Cassidy of the *Eureka Sentinel*, in attempted justification of his course upon the bullion tax. A sophistical array of figures was then presented, when we pricked the bubble and the subject was dropped. We believe Mr. Hobart is attempting the same sort of justification; and while not denying him the right to justify, it is still appropriate to examine the figures of our very efficient Controller. We shall, in this discussion, consider in a majority of cases only round numbers, and wherever Mr. Hobart has supplied figures we use them. Where he has not yet reported upon a necessary item the same is taken directly from Treasurer Schooling's book.

Mr. Hobart reports on hand January 1st, 1878, in General Fund, \$179,606, and proceeds to give us a balance of \$209,000 on January 1st, 1879. In order to do this the Controller takes the money in the building fund, which is devoted to special purposes; also all money to come into that fund in 1878. Besides this he adds liberal estimates of every income of the State during the year, and subtracting a very low estimate of the current expenses and extra session, is barely able to show \$209,000 in the general fund, January 1st, 1879. Now, passing for a moment the fact that the general fund will not have this amount, let us grant it to Mr. Hobart and figure what disposition he can make of it. The Legislature meets January 1st, 79, and we shall take the figures of 77, because there is not one reason why they should not be increased rather than diminished. Let us see, then—

Amt. in Gen. Fund, as per Hobart, \$209,000
Expenses of Legislature, \$88,758 88
Relief Bills, 40,000 00
Exp. of State ordinary in January and February, according to Hobart, 41,666 00 170,424

Bal. in Gen. Fund Mar. 1st, 79, \$28,576
Now, be it remembered that this sum must run the State for the remaining four months before the June settlement. According to Hobart that expense would be over \$80,000, thus leaving a deficiency of over \$40,000 in June. Now leave out of sight this deficiency already reached in June, and remember that the policy of our tax law is that at each semi-yearly settlement the balance together with receipts should be enough to run the State until the next settlement. Now, at 40 cents on \$100 the utmost sum which can be realized at the June settlement for general purposes would be \$30,000, but our very efficient Controller says that it costs us \$125,000 to run six months. Here, then, is another deficiency of \$95,000, not to speak of the one already left behind. We have above accepted Mr. Hobart's own figures as to his 40-cent tax income, and used generously items of expense which can be verified upon the Treasurer's books. It is not necessary to show exactly how much Mr. Hobart would be in debt in 1880—a deficiency being proven.

And now to look at the general proposition of 40 cents on \$100, as proposed by his efficiency in justification of an extra session, and remember that the rate must hold for at least two years. We give Mr. Hobart, in the following statement, the benefits coming from the use of round numbers:

Assessed value of real and personal property, \$30,000,000
Proceeds of mines subject to tax, 25,000,000
Total, 55,000,000
Tax this at the rate of 40 cents, 22,000,000
Add Hobart's generous prison income, 26,000
Licenses, 30,000
Poll taxes, 30,000
Add miscellaneous (?) 15,000
Total, \$321,000

Now, let us say that every cent of this is collected, and multiply by 2 to show two years' income, and we get \$642,000. The actual expenses of the State for 76 and 77, taken from Controller's report and Treasurer's books, was \$1,069,161. Had Mr. Hobart's reduction obtained during those years, the State would have been in debt \$427,000. Again: According to the report carefully prepared in detail and submitted to the Legislature and people of this State, by Mr. Hobart, in 1877, estimated our expenses for 77

and 78 as follows:

Receipts from all sources @ 50c. \$911,310
Expenses, 864,250
Balance in all funds Jan. 79, \$16,960

It would seem that pending the Compromise Bill in 1877 Mr. Hobart found an easy task in proving reduction impossible, because experience bore him out. Taking now again his estimate of \$911,310, subtract highest income at 40 cents—\$642,000—and a most efficient deficiency—\$269,310—would intimidate us in 1879. It would seem that now, pending the call of conventions, Mr. Hobart finds a reduction very feasible and necessary. It is not necessary for us to say that the payment of delinquent taxes cannot affect the rate, because this is determined by considering all taxable property in the State. This amount or the expense must change before the rate can be modified.

Having seen that Mr. Hobart's estimate would bring us out \$400,000 in debt in two years, let us see how the General Fund has prospered, and what we can do with Mr. Hobart's enormous surplus of \$16,000, (report of 1877, before quoted), which now swells suddenly into Bonanza proportions:

Page 56, Hobart's report for year 1876, balance in General Fund, \$132,950. There was, besides, due this fund from mining tax for two quarters in 76 \$88,000, making a total of \$220,000. Now in Gen. Fund (Hobart) \$179,000, thus showing an actual decrease in fund of \$41,950 during the year 77, with the tax at 90 cents. The same decrease is also true of each year since the tax was reduced. Let us see now how the fund has been made to present such a fair appearance to Mr. Hobart and the outside world. According to same report, Jan. 1st, 1877, there was in the general fund, \$132,950. The legislative and relief bills amounted to \$130,000, leaving \$2,950 to run the State for six months. The Legislature took from the building fund \$66,515, a sum which was set apart for a special purpose, and this too, was eaten up before May. Then came the \$88,000 back taxes before mentioned, and that went also, besides which the general fund has borrowed, without leave or license, \$120,000, in order to maintain its credit. It can be said with the greatest safety, that since May 1st, 1877, the general fund of this State has not been solvent. It is to be expected that we should have money now, the yearly settlement has just been made and we ought to have money for current expenses, but any assertion in regard to a considerable surplus, is either woefully wrong, or deceitful in its design. It is hardly necessary for us to argue this matter having submitted the figures, but we will notice in passing the points made. We have shown that Mr. Hobart proposes to absorb the Building Fund for general purposes. We have taken his own figures, report of 1877 to show that Jan. 79 will make a balance only of \$16,960 in the Treasury at 90 cents. We have proven that at 40 cents, the rate would after two years have to increase above 90 to cover a large deficiency. We have seen Mr. Hobart trying to prove, what his own figures have disproved, and aiming to encourage the present bullion producing mines at the inevitable expense of those which are to come. If the rate were now reduced it would benefit the Comstock, and in two years the large increase which would be necessary would oppress and stifle every new mining camp which began the production of bullion. What was the motive of this Exhibit "I" by Mr. Hobart, and what induced its acceptance upon every hand? Mr. Hobart has seen fit to change from an opponent to a violent advocate of the Compromise, and we ask him if this exhibit is the best which he can offer in justification. He knows that at the present rate the State has barely enough revenue, then why ask taxpayers, at an expense of \$60,000, to reduce the levy over one-half? Can they not borrow the money on better terms as private individuals? These are questions which Mr. Hobart must answer, if he wants to be Governor of this State, and he had better call an extra session of his reasoning faculties to account for them. We want a most consistent as well as "most efficient" Republican for Governor, and while W. W. Hobart is, according to the *Enterprise*, "our most efficient State Controller," with Exhibit "I" in hand, he is not our ideal of a most efficient candidate. Our contemporaries would do well to vindicate their own positions by learning and publishing the truth of our statement.

SQUIRMING TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY.—It is amusing to note the grand and lofty tumbling of those who prevented a reduction of taxation at the last session of the Legislature. Having saddled upon the people an unnecessary burden falling little short of five hundred thousand dollars (if the present levy be not reduced at the expense of an extra session) they now seek to shift the responsibility. The *Reno Gazette*, a sheet lamentably deficient in knowledge and honesty, or both, in dealing with this question, is especially conspicuous in this regard. —*Eureka Sentinel*.

Yes, we are very deficient in knowledge which is palatable to you, but did you ever stop for a moment, dear, to inspect your own intellectual powers? Did you never seriously consider the cause of your being a political corpse-to-day, instead of a lusty, active Democrat? Was it never borne in upon you, perhaps in the stillness of the night, that "vote catching" was, at best, an ignorant pretext? In the seasons when you reason most profoundly and call us dishonest, does it not come to you, slowly but surely, that there was no one on our side to pay for dishonesty? And, finally, when in privacy you little battered Democratic slate is taken out with its unvarnished compromise equation, do you never think that justification is impossible? Read the *Gazette* of Wednesday, friend, and drop the "five hundred thousand" absurdities which have clogged your mind in its ceaseless attempt to justify.

Well, to conclude, time is demonstrating the correctness of everything claimed in the contest by the supporters of the Compromise measure. They said the treasury would be overflowing with money. That is so. —*Eureka Sentinel*.

That is not so:

They said the levy should be cut down, not raised, on all descriptions of property. That is so, as is exemplified by the clamor throughout the State for an extra session of the Legislature to do precisely what Governor and his advisers prevented being done at the late regular session. —*Sentinel*.

That is not so in any portion.

They said the State had no occasion to borrow money. That is so. —*Sentinel*.

That is not so.

This is a plain statement of the case. —*Sentinel*.

A plain statement of the tax case never appeared in the *Sentinel*.

And no amount of trimming can shift the responsibility. —*Sentinel*.

That is so.

The obstructionists have cost the taxpayers of Nevada five hundred thousand dollars in two years, and nothing more or less can be made out of the situation. —*Sentinel*.

That is not so by \$900,000.

No EXTRA SESSION.—Gov. Bradley has made up his mind not to call an extra session. He does not deny the correctness of Controller Hobart's figures, but thinks the figures are deceptive. With all due regard to Governor Bradley's astuteness on matters of "figures," we incline to the belief that most persons would prefer to trust the estimates of the State Controller. Time will tell which is right, and if taxpayers find, when they are paying their taxes this year, that more than half the expense might have been saved them by an extra session, they will waste few blessings on the Governor. —*Virginia Chronicle*.

The *Chronicle*, it will be seen, is careful in its treatment of the subject, and no doubt begins to suspect the presence of a nigger in this financial fence.

In the *Carson Appeal* of yesterday appears an article headed, "The Extra Session Question—Some Plain Political Talk"—in which the writer asks pardon for accepting Treasurer Schooling's word, and confesses that through indolence and stupidity he got on the wrong track, and for a moment opposed the spirit of the Compromise. He also alludes to Washoe County's scheme of robbery and says other pleasant things to which we shall allude in future. It has been intimated that Mr. Mighels would be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but after reading this clumsy editorial we do not believe it.

If such journals as the *Gold Hill News*, *Carson Tribune*, *Eureka Republican*, and the *Journal and Gazette* of Reno are sincere in their support of the Administration, they cannot consistently advocate the re-election of John P. Jones to the United States Senate. —*Silver State*.

If such journals as the *Silver State*, *Virginia Chronicle* and *Eureka Sentinel* are sincere in their support of the Compromise Bill, they must support Hobart for Governor.

Chandler.

In the New Hampshire State Committee the other night, W. E. Chandler was put upon his defense for his recent exhibition of idiotic propensities towards revelation. It appeared to a majority of the Committee that Chandler had written himself down a villain in order to taint the skirts of Hayes, and then failed. Chandler fought back of course alleging spotless purity upon his own part, a high degree of honesty, and a noble purpose, but failing to explain why he did not reveal himself before the Electoral Commission. And further why his inwardness happened to overpower him just on the eve of a Senatorial election. Chandler regards these points as irrelevant. He is ready to admit that had Hayes obeyed his faction, the said revelations would never have been made, but thinks that now he has assumed the role of a public benefactor, and should be paid for it with the title of M. C. The people took upon Mr. Chandler about as Mr. George Alfred Townsend does in the following letter.

"The most dignified of sensations since Mr. Crawford, the sculptor, made the marble statue of a dog with a tin kettle tied to his tail and a heroic youth taking it off, has been the Chandler letter. Chandler is a frowny youth, and fidgety, with an eye-glass screwed into a frown, and a sort of snaggle-tooth expression, suggesting Captain Marryatt's dog Sharleyow."

The First Corpse.

We can't do justice to this extra session business any longer in prose, after reading the *Enterprise* of to-day, and propose to "drop into poetry just in a friendly way."

[Air, "Cock Robin"—Short Meter.]

Who loves the Compromise?

"Well" cry the candidates.

"Witness our tears and cries.

Still love the Compromise."

Who'll make exhibit?

"I," said Bill Hobart.

As right as a trivet—

"I'll make the exhibit."

Who'll call the session?

"I," said G. Cassidy;

"Create a vacancy,

I'll call the session."

How can we justify?

Mighels says, "I've a way;

Let's all apologize;

Seeing through Hobart's eyes

He loves the Compromise—

That is the way.

MORAL:

Who killed Bill Hobart?

"I," says Old Broadbent,

"With my common Jerry.

With my common Schooling—

I killed Bill Hobart."

It will be seen from the above that when a little blank verse is needed we are rather handy ourselves.

A reporter in New York who drives his quill for \$6 per week is very much excited by a startling rumor to the effect that \$20,000,000 of Bonanza money is to be transported to Wall street. This opulent literature revels in the particulars of the scheme and has learned that he will soon have an opportunity to speculate in Comstock securities, that being the prime object of the enterprise. The same ink yperon rubs his hands at the prospect and in the outlook for lively times in Wall street considers his fortune made.

The *Stock Report* of San Francisco is the latest convert to the theory that mines ought to be exempt. It has become satisfied and does not question any longer, handing in its allegiance as it says "without repensing either side." The *Stock Report's* attitude is sufficiently determined by its advertising columns without any necessity for editorial expression.

Deacon Parkinson, with that pristine coyness and maidenhood modesty which has ever been a central trait in his character, writes from Sacramento about annexation:

It is almost an assured thing that the efforts of your reporter in securing the session of Alpine and Mono counties to our State will be crowned with success, another proof that the *Nevada Tribune* is of incalculable benefit to the people of the sagebrush State.

The *Eureka Sentinel* a short time since proved by a reference to facts and figures that the profit accruing from mining investments was smaller on the Comstock than in any outside camp. This proof is substantial and should induce a change of tone in the *San Francisco press*. They are now trying diligently to prove the Comstock the only camp, while *Eureka*, *Bodie*, *Tuscarora*, *Pyramid* and others are equally attractive.

Committees.

The *Eureka Sentinel* publishes the following committee lists:

Democratic State Central Committee; Churchill county, Wm Hill; Douglas, E D Black; Esmeralda, W H Hall; Elko, H C Street; Eureka, J H Denmis; Humboldt, C C Biles; Lincoln, Miles Quillan; Lander, Robt. McBeth; Lyon, J F Angel; Nye, T K Owen; Ormsby, J A St. Clair, Richard Kelly; Washoe, Thomas E Hayden; White Pine, Geo. P McConkey; Storey, W E Deal, J C Currie, R E Lowery, E B Stonehill.

Republican State Central Committee; Churchill County, G W Stone; Douglas, J W Haines; Esmeralda, W Butler, S B Smith; Elko, J B Moore, E A Littlefield; Eureka, W B Harrub, P P Cannavan; Humboldt, C H Stoddard; Lander, A E Shannon, J A Blossom; Lincoln, S L Lee, E R Clute; Lyon, C B Zabriskie, J D Sims; Nye, E P Sine; Storey, H Piper, George A King, C C Batterman, A Doten; Ormsby, G W Bryant, S E Jones; Washoe, W M Boardman, Wm. Thompson; White Pine, H Carpenter, Casper Schmit.

The Governor's letter has settled the question of an extra session, and utterly routed Comptroller Hobart from his position. It is the most convincing State paper that has yet emanated from Mr. Bradley. In this instance, at least, he has proved to be truly economical, instead of parsimonious, and the people of Nevada will eventually thank him for his action. —*Gold Hill News*.

The gist of the letter appeared in a *Gazette* editorial of Jan. 9th.

How Mr. Hobart was misled in his estimates will probably forever be a mystery; That Governor Bradley's estimates are sound and based on established facts, no one will deny. —*Gold Hill News*.

Commend us to the *News* as the fairest paper in the State. It is in order now for the *Appeal* to explain that wonderous "indolence and stupidity," which caused its editor to doubt these established facts.

VICTOR EMANUEL DEAD.—The *Gold Hill News* of last evening contains a telegram from London announcing the death of Victory Emanuel, King of Italy. This event will probably add to the already puzzling complications of the Eastern Question. The dead king was born in 1840. He is succeeded by Prince Humbert, who is in the prime of life, and who is quite as bitterly opposed to Papal rule as his predecessor.

The *Enterprise*, in speaking of Gov. Bradley's communication, says: "We pass the Governor's rather petulant allusion to the *Enterprise*. We are full of charity." Remarkably so. We have heard of similar cases of charity before. However, a virtual confession is acceptable.

The *Sentinel* calls attention to the fact that White Pine with 1,200 inhabitants has five State offices, and Western Nevada with three-fourths of the population has but two. A change in geography is in order because these same men all want to be reelected, and the counties from which they originally came want own them.

The *Carson Tribune* says; The Bonanza people do not want a raise in the stock policy until May or June.

An assessment will shortly beclapped onto Ophir to freeze out small holders.

Alta owners are undecided whether they will visit the Paris Exposition or not.

The *Carson Appeal* thinks that the President has sold himself, body and soul to Tom Scott and the Texas Pacific railroad. The *Appeal* mistakes its editor. Having committed himself to an insane hobby, he would be pleased to have the people think that he thought himself right.

R. R. Parkinson of the *Nevada Tribune* is located at the Capital of California, and is drawing pen portraits of the various officers. A thrifty connoisseur is the Deacon.

The *Times-Review* opposes an extra session, and says the movement was distinctly in the interests of the Bonanza firm.

200,000 sheep driven across the mountains from Tulare County are dead or dying.

The champion time-waster is now Rebecca Moore, who has just finished a quilt containing 20,173 pieces.

Lyceum Meeting.

Tuesday evening the attendance at the regular meeting of the Congressional Lyceum was larger than usual; an excellent feature being that a number of ladies were present. We like to see this as it stimulates a better attendance in general, and causes the members to prepare themselves more thoroughly on the questions arising for discussion.

Under the head of reports from Committees, Mr. J. B. Williams, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made the following interesting report on the subjoined resolution of Mr. Davis:

Resolved—That the Committee on Ways and Means be, and hereby is, instructed to ascertain what legislation is necessary to keep Washoe county on a cash basis, and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Committee on Ways and Means respectfully beg leave to report upon the resolution offered by Mr. Davis, as follows:

The claims allowed against Washoe county during the year 1877 amounted to nearly \$68,000, against a revenue of about \$50,000, but if a law should be enacted by which litigants would be obliged to pay all the expenses of jurors summoned in civil cases, the average expenses of the county would not exceed \$60,000 per annum.

The valuation by the Assessor of the taxable property of the county in 1877 was a little more than \$3,500,000. To this add the valuation of new property in 1878, estimated at \$150,000; increase the valuation on 78 miles of railroad from \$9,000 to \$12,000 per mile, \$234,000; increase the valuation on the other property of the county, \$116,000, and the total valuation will be \$4,000,000. On this valuation a percentage of \$1.40 per \$100 will give \$56,000; add proceeds of county licenses, \$9,000, school moneys to be received from the State for 1878, say \$4,500, making a total of \$69,500.

The county rate of taxation for 1877 was 90 cents on every \$100, and the rate for State purposes was also 90 cents, and by law is fixed at 90 cents for the year 1878.

Mr. Hobart, our State Controller, has declared that a levy of 40 cents on every \$100 will amply suffice for State purposes, and he recommends the calling of an extra session of the Legislature to reduce the levy to 40 cents. Should an extra session be called and the reduction of 50 cents be made, such reduction, added to our present county rate, will give us the required \$1.40 for county purposes, and with 50 cents only for State purposes, will make our total rate for 1878 \$1.80, as in 1877, and Washoe county would be substantially on a cash basis.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. B. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

Rev. Wm. Lucas, Chairman of the Committee on Education reported on a bill to divide the Reno School District. The committee reported adverse to a division of the School District, at this time but reported the following resolution. Resolved, that an appropriation of \$4,000 be, and is hereby made for the purpose of erecting a suitable school building in the town of Reno in some eligible location to accommodate those scholars belonging to the Primary department. The question of the evening was then called, viz., that this body approve the civil service policy of President Hayes. It seemed from the silence which followed that the Lyceum approved Hayes policy, and Mr. Hatch so held it to be the sense of the members. But Mr. Hutchins, in a brief speech assailed the action of the President in reference to his appointments in New York, San Francisco, Baltimore and New Orleans. Mr. Fulton endorsed Hayes' policy in a neat, spicy and well written speech. He showed that it was a mistake that office holders had lost any real privileges, and were now compelled to attend to their official duties instead of being the chief wire-pullers in political conventions.

Mr. Cossitt, who introduced the resolution, took the floor and made a fine speech. He quoted from the best authorities to prove the wisdom of the course now pursued by the President, set forth his arguments in a clear and logical manner, and closed by passing a most fitting and eloquent eulogy on the acts and character of the Chief Executive. The same question will be discussed at the next meeting of the Lyceum, Tuesday, Jan. 15th. The bill for the increase of the Army to 50,000 men will also be presented for consideration.

An assessment of \$3 per share has been levied on Chollar Potosi mining stock, and \$2 per share on Justice.

The Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—President Hayes has definitely determined to make the Chinese question the subject of a special message to Congress. In the message he will call attention to the present and prospective evils of unlimited Chinese immigration to this country, and will recommend Congress to take such action as in its wisdom may be most proper and effective to restrict and regulate the immigration of Mongolians. The President has not yet decided whether he will suggest any particular measure for the attainment of these objects, but at present it seems probable that he will confine himself to a forcible presentation of the necessity, for action and leave for the two Houses of Congress the task of devising the proper remedy. It is also quite probable that the President will direct the Secretary of State to notify the Chinese Government, through the usual department diploma channels that some action on its part is required to restrict the immigration of its subjects to this country, but nothing positive in regard to making such a notification has yet been determined. The President expects to have the message ready for transmission to Congress soon after its reassembling.

Late Items.

Central Pacific railroad stock is now on the market. Another bait for the unwary.

Freedom M. Rice has been appointed Storekeeper and Gauger for the First District of California.

President Hayes has determined to make the Chinese question the subject of a special message to Congress.

Oranges raised at Ophir are offered for sale in the Auburn markets. Los Angeles will have to look out for its laurels.

A telephone six miles in length is in operation between Little York and Liberty Hill, Placer County, California. It is said to work to perfection.

Since Mr. Beecher has abolished hell many of the orthodox believers in that fiery institution have changed opinion about that Tilton business.

They are talking now of giving Cabinet officers a seat on the floor of the House, and allowing them to participate in debate. The move is a good one.

Marshal MacMahon felt his surrender so keenly that when he had to sign the message to the Chambers announcing it, he shut his eyes so as not to see the words.

The barbers of San Francisco have formed a league offensive and defensive against the men who shave for ten cents. The customers ought to organize against barbers at any price.

The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, which is soon to be sold, has \$28,000,000 of bonds outstanding and \$15,000,000 in stock. The company owns 400 miles of road, 77 locomotives and more than 2,000 cars.

The new silver dollars which Senator Jones has had made, as a sample of the good times to come with reorganization, are said to be worth seven or eight dollars apiece as works of art and beauty.

Chandler's famous letter has been issued in pamphlet form and is being circulated through the country. It is reported, also, that Conkling will make it the pretext for "investigating" the President. The general impression is that Chandler's letter and Conkling's investigation will result in making Mr. Hayes more popular than ever.

The Cabinet Wednesday discussed the report of the Board of Engineers appointed by Secretary of War to examine the Eads improvements of the Mississippi river and approved the same; whereupon it was decided that Eads shall receive the amount of money appropriated by Congress for his payment upon a compliance by him with the provisions of the law.

FOR GOVERNOR.—We are authorized to state that Hon. D. P. Walter of Hot Creek, Nye county, will present his claims before the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Governor of Nevada. Mr. Walter has had considerable legislative experience and would no doubt make a first-rate presiding officer. *Belmont-Courier.*

The Carson *Tribune* says it is the best friend Carson ever had or ever will have.

Stocks.

Stocks tumbled this morning on the streets in San Francisco at a fearful rate. Alta dropped to 7, Ophir 40, and Con. Virginia 19. The regular morning board slightly revived matters and Ophir was quoted at 44, 45, 45½; California 26, 26½; Con. Virginia 21, 21½; Alpha 11½, 11; Justice 9, 9½; Alta 9, 8½, 9½, 9¾. Several thousand shares of Alta were sold. The fearful drop in Alta has opened the eyes of every one. Some say why should Alta command a better price than Justice; that Alta has poor ore in it, has a worthless title and therefore should return to its old prices; that the stock was known to be poor and that the big fish wanted to unload, and hence pulled the stock market and now it is largely held by outsiders. Others say that the stock was thrown down because a rich body of ore had been discovered and the manipulators wanted to get in the stock and then let it go up on its merits. Whether the deal has been made or whether a second one is to follow, of course but few know. Good or bad, it serves a good gambling stock for the brokers, and furnishes a splendid opportunity for the stock dabbler to lose his hard earnings.

Look out for Tom Norcross. He means business about the new schoolhouse for the Huffaker District. He says that the District has \$500 on hand, and, after all the proceeds of next Friday night's party have been counted in, if there yet remains a deficiency of the amount required, he, Lake, Brown Huffaker and others will go down in their pockets and put up the requisite amount. That's our sort of a man. Norcross is a whole community himself. The managers of the affair propose to take us to and from the party and give us a glorious time for \$5. They say they have helped our fire department, schools, etc., and now ask us to help them. The reasoning is good, and we recommend those who can to attend this party and help along a good cause.

U. S. G.—Young Ulysses passed through to the Comstock yesterday morning. The *Silver State* calls him "the young scion who bears the distinguished name of his celebrated sire." We have no such words as those on hand, but may remark that U. S. G. Jr. seems to be a thoughtful young man and has no more personal charms than our local editor.

TO BODIE.—The movement Bodie-wards still continues, freight, passengers and supplies of all kinds lining the road to that thriving camp. Large amounts of lumber are now being forwarded from Carson and Reno. On Sunday last John Boyd's big teams from this place landed 40,000 feet of lumber and a large quantity of shingles at the Camp.

ACCIDENT.—J. S. Foulks of Gold Hill recently met with a severe accident in Bodie. Mr. Foulks fell to the ground while crossing Main street and broke his right leg just above the ankle. We fear that the sufferer is a brother of J. P. Foulks of Verdi. The *Standard* says the sufferer is doing well.

False alarm. Jack's brother is in Virginia, well.

Who Was That Washoe County Man?

As soon as I stepped on the train at Reno, for Carson, I met a Washoe county man and he commenced to talk politics. The Washoe county men are all politicians, and they want to open the political campaign right now. I told this man that I was from the "Great East" and did not know anything about politics—but he insisted on how Lander would stand on Lieutenant-Governor. I told him Lander had a man of her own whom she was going to run for Lieutenant-Governor; and he wanted to know his name; and I said it was Martin Seng; and he said he had never heard of him before; but supposed he must be a capitalist; and I said he was; and then I changed the subject and spoke of the cold weather; and then he said "yes," it was cold and asked if I thought Bradley could be elected for a third term; and I said he could if he got votes enough. —*Correspondence Reville.*

Who was that man? Come, now, let's understand this thing.

BURGLARY.—The Gold Hill *News* has particulars of the robbery of Cobb & Place's store in Franktown, yesterday morning. Goods valued at \$500 were taken, and, in view of the fact that this is the third robbery in that vicinity recently, it might be well for our officers to look the matter up.

The Austin *Reveille* opposes an extra session. So does the Governor.

The Democratic Legislative caucus met in Columbus, Ohio, last night nominated Pendleton for United States Senator on the third ballot.

The Great Barrington (Mass.) Savings Bank has failed.

Henry Ward Beecher's salary has been reduced to \$15,000 a year.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulison for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.

Lee's Yeast Cakes are more than 3 times cheaper than Yeast Powder.

BORN.

LOOMIS.—In Reno, January 2d, 1878, to the wife of J. W. Loomis—a daughter.

DIED.

JOSE.—In Reno, January 5th, 1878, Margaret E., wife of Alfred Jose—aged 25 years, 8 months and 24 days.

GODFREY.—In Reno, January 6th, 1878, Mrs. Ann Godfrey—aged 62 years and 10 months. Deceased was the mother of Mrs. M. J. Smith.

WATCHES!! JEWELRY!!

ROMAINE GOLD. SO EXTENSIVELY WORN IN PARIS, it was first discovered in 1870, by the celebrated French chemist, M. D. De Dange, who manufactured it into jewelry, and for five years sold it to the leading jewelers of Paris for \$100,000. In 1875, when his secret became known, ten of the manufacturing jewelers established a stock company, with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of manufacturing Romaine Gold Jewelry and Watches. With this immense capital and the aid of improved machinery, they are enabled to produce all the latest patterns of jewelry at less than one-tenth the cost of solid gold, and of a quality and color which makes it impossible even for experts to detect it from the genuine.

We have secured the exclusive agency of the United States and Canada, for the sale of all goods manufactured from this metal, and in order to introduce them in the most speedy manner have put up assorted sample lots as given below, which we will sell at one-tenth the retail value until January 1st, 1878. Read the list.

50 Cent. Lot.
One Gent's Watch Chain, retail price... \$1 00
One pair engraved sleeve buttons, retail price... 75
One Stone-set Scarf Pin, retail price... 75
One set (3) spiral Shirt Studs... 50
One improved Solitaire Diamond Stud, retail price... 75
One Heavy Plain Wedding Ring, retail price... 1 25

Total... \$5 00
For 50 cents we will send above six articles postpaid.

\$1 00 Lot.
One pair Sleeve Buttons, alone setting.
One Gent's heavy Watch Chain, with Charm.
One heavy Band Engagement Ring.
One set (2) Engraved Bracelets.
One pair Solitaire Diamond Studs.
One Engraved Miniature Locket, for the above.
One Gent's Heavy Link Watch Chain.
One Lake George Cluster Pin.

\$2 00 Lot.
One Ladies' Neck Chain and Charm.
One Ladies' heavy Guard Chain for Watch.
One set Pin and Ear Rings, Amethyst.
One extra fine Miniature Locket.
One Cameo Seal Ring.
One very heavy wedding or engagement Ring.
One Gent's heavy Watch Chain, with Charm.
One pair Pearl Inlaid Sleeve Buttons.
One Lake George Cluster Pin.
One pair (2) heavy Band Engagement Rings.

\$3 00 Lot.
One Ladies' Opera Guard Chain.
One Ladies' Neck Chain and Cross.
One beautiful Locket, engraved.
One pair Band Bracelets.
One Gent's Twist Link Vest Chain and Charm.
One pair Solitaire Diamond Studs.
One new Improved Collar Button.
One extra fine Miniature Locket.
One Solitaire Diamond Stud.
One set Amethyst or Topaz Pin and Ear Drops.
One Ladies' Chemise Button.
One Plain Ring, stamped 18 K.

\$5 00 Lot.
One Ladies' Opera Chain, with slide and tassel, (retail price, \$5 00).
One Gent's heavy Watch Chain, with curb charm, (retail price, \$5 00).
One Ladies' heavy long Neck Chain.
One elegant Chased Miniature Locket, for the above.
One set Cameo Medallion Pin and Ear Drops.
One pair (2) heavy Chased Band Bracelets.
One Gent's Solitaire Diamond Stud.
One Gent's Cluster Diamond Pin.
One pair Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons.
One set (3) to match above.
One elegant heavy set Cameo Seal Ring.
One Massive Band or Wedding Ring.
One new "patent" Collar Button.
One Ladies' Chemise Button.
One Amethyst or Topaz Ring, (extra finish).
The retail price of the articles in each sample lot amounts to exactly ten times the price we ask for the lot; for example, our \$1 00 lot totals \$10 00; our \$2 00 lot \$20 00; our \$3 00 lot \$30 00; our \$5 00 lot \$50 00.

To any one sending us an order for the above lots by express to the amount of \$10 00, we will send FREE one Solid Romaine Gold Hunting Case Watch, Gent's or Ladies' size, warranted to keep perfect time and look equally as well as a \$100 00 gold watch. By mail postpaid, \$15 00. This is our best offer to AGENTS, and is worth a trial, as the watch alone will sell outright readily for from \$20 00 to \$30 00. Gent's or Ladies' watch alone, \$7 00 or \$8 00, with a Heavy Gent's Gold Pattern Vest Chain and Charm, or Ladies' Opera Chain with slide and tassel. REMEMBER:—This offer only holds good until January 1st, 1878. After that time we shall sell only to Jobbers and Wholesale dealers, and anyone wishing our goods will then have to pay full retail prices. Romaine Gold is the best, and, in fact, the only imitation of genuine gold made, being the same in weight, color and finish, and all our goods are made in the latest gold patterns. Will guarantee satisfaction in every instance or refund money. Send money by P. O. Money Order, or Registered letter. AT OUR RISK. No goods sent C. O. D. unless at least \$5 00 accompanies the order. Address plainly, W. F. EVANS & CO., Sole Agts. for U. S. and Canada, 105 & 97 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Orders Promptly Filled.

SCREEN DOORS & WIRE CLOTH

Cheap Wood.

PINE Wood sawed into stove lengths and delivered for \$7 00 per cord. Cedar wood, 57, and mountain mahogany for \$9 20 per cord. All kinds sawed and delivered. Wood sawed in any part of Reno in lots not less than 10 cords, for one dollar per cord.

Special attention given to

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STEAMBOAT SPRINGS.

THIS popular place of summer resort is well prepared to suit the health or pleasure seeking public.

HOT OR COLD BATHS!

MINERAL OR SULPHUR BATHS.

First rate Hotel Accommodations. Every attention paid to the comfort, pleasure or health of visitors.

Terms Reasonable.

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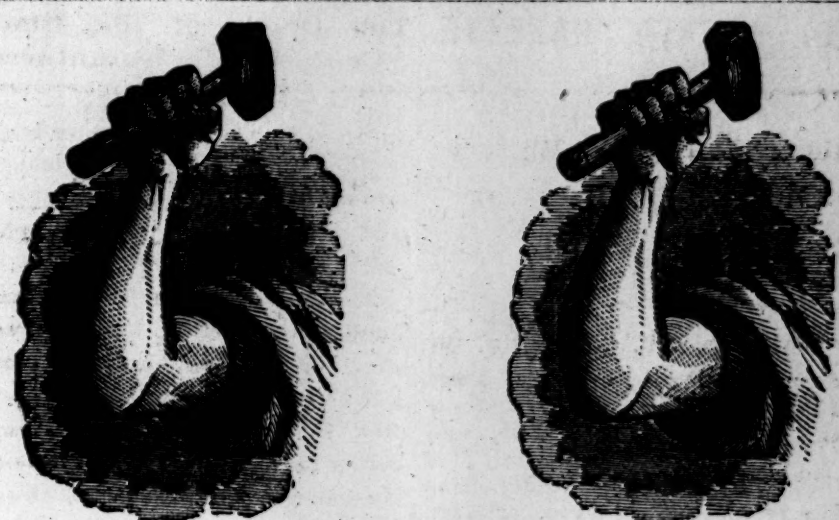
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In endless variety, at less than San Francisco prices.

Blankets in all grades; Comforters, Quilts and Bed Spreads in many qualities. Latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS, imported direct from Eastern manufacturers.

Complete line of Ladies' FANCY GOODS. Bargains in job lots bought daily. Men's, Youths' and Boys' OVERSHIRTS, UNDERWEAR and Hosiery bought in large quantities, from manufacturers and jobbers, at bottom prices. Receiving daily, Men's, Boys' and Youths' OVERCOATS.

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COMPLETE LINE OF DRY GOODS.

We allow no house on the Pacific coast to undersell us. All our goods are marked in plain figures. We have but one price. By this method the poorest judge of goods obtains as much for his money as the closest and sharpest buyer.

Parties living miles from Sacramento can get their goods from our store at precisely the same prices, by sending us an order, as those who personally visit our store. We forward goods by Freight Express, or Mail.

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Nos. 166, 168 & 170,

K Street, Sacramento, Cal.

THIS FURNITURE WARE ROOM IS the largest on the coast, having a frontage of sixty feet and one hundred and twenty deep, and filled with the finest assortment of

HOME MANUFACTURED AND Imported Chamber Suites,

In Pine, Oak, Maple, Mahogany, Rosewood and Solid Walnut.

PARLOR WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF Hair Top and Spring Mattresses

A SPECIALTY.

Received gold medal from the California State Fair Association for the best exhibit in 1873, and the silver medal for the best display of Furniture at the Nevada State Fair for 1876.

Hotel keepers and others are specially invited to examine this extensive stock, which I am now offering at prices

THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Take pleasure in giving information. All orders attended to promptly. 8-11-4m

DAIRYMEN ATTENTION.

The Buffalo Salt Works

ARE NOW IN CONDITION TO SUPPLY your wants, and the proprietor asserts that for quality his product cannot be beaten.

A FINE QUALITY OF SALT.

Farmers are invited to Try It.

The same salt is now in use in Sierra, Lassen and Modoc counties, and gives the best of satisfaction for Dairy and meat curing purposes.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF Meat, Dairy and Stock Salt

Are now ready at the marsh for shipment, and the proprietor, feeling convinced that he has a superior article, has determined that farmers shall try it.

Dairymen are invited to Experiment at my Expense.

After using Liverpool Salt try some fine dairy salt from the Buffalo Marsh, and note the difference in price.

For sale at Farmers' Store and Manning & Duck's, Reno, Nevada.

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Private Medical Institute.

309, KARNER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1854.

For the Permanent Cure of all Special and Chronic Diseases, as also all Female Complaints and Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF human life annually from secret and chronic diseases, caused this old and reliable institution to be established, first in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1850, and afterwards in San Francisco, Cal., in 1854, as a private dispensary, in order to afford the afflicted the best medical and surgical treatment, for the above and all other affections and complaints. Consultation at the Institute, or by letter, FREE.

To the Afflicted:

Dr. L. J. Czapkay would most respectfully inform the public of the Pacific coast that, at the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends, and hundreds of those unfortunately afflicted with disease, he has reopened his MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE and resumed the practice of his profession. The Doctor would remind all those who are in need of medical aid, that since relinquishing his very extensive and successful practice in San Francisco, he has visited the principal cities in Europe, inspecting diligently the experience of the most learned in the profession, the benefit from which he offers to all in need of his services. Rheumatic affections, chronic catarrhs, diseases of the stomach and kidneys, liver complaints, etc., successfully treated. Those who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, physical and mental debility, are assured of a permanent cure. Charges moderate. All communications strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express. Address, 93d & 10th Sts. L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.

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PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS.

MAKE THEM

FIRE AND WATER PROOF

BY PAINTING THEM WITH THE CELEBRATED

California Fire and Waterproof PAINT.

THIS paint is the cheapest and most durable article in the market, and is adapted for roofs, barns, sheds, etc.

LAYCOCK & GILLIS, Agents.

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CHRISTMAS! NEW YEAR!

Miss Seltier

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF

Novelty

For the Holiday Trade.

ALL KINDS OF SILK EMBROIDERY

For ladies or children, done to order.

STAMPING TO ORDER.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

A Fine Stock of

Hats, Feathers, Ribbons, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Ladies wishing the very latest styles are invited to call and inspect my stock.

MISS SELTIER.

Virginia Street, Opposite M. Nathan's Clothing Store. 12-1847

RENO WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Notes of the Day.

(S. F. Mail.)

The melancholy days have come—
The saddest every way;
The starving country editor
Gives his annual howl for pay.

The Post says: "Captain Fritz, of the Union Guard, has accepted J. W. Masher's challenge to shoot three members of his company." If these gentlemen want to have a duel, well and good; but, in the name of all that is holy, let them be prevented from ruthlessly murdering three, or even one member of our excellent State militia.

The colored baby show at Gilmore's Gardens, is a great success. In fact, the swarthy cherubs have New York by the wool. The ebony infant from a series of lovely pictures, and it is said that to see one take its bath and then get dried and powdered all over with charcoal dust, is of itself worth the entire amount of the admission fee.

One of the most beautiful sights of this holiday season is to see our local millionaires recklessly investing in Jewshaps and mouth organs to present to their friends children. Riches so often change the heart of man, and we so frequently doubt the generosity of those whose wealth we respect that it restores our confidence once more in the goodness of the human heart to see Jim Flood offering an auctioneer six bits for a second hand rocking horse to present to the family of a poor widow, or to notice Michael Reese purchasing holiday story books at wholesale rates for cash. But, anyway, there's something so softening in the thoughts of Christmas that the stoniest heart melts before them and plunges into unconsidered expenditure without counting the cost.

The Scotsman tells us that by instructions of an American lady, Miss Thompson, resident in Edinburgh for some time, Messrs. Marshall, jewelers there, manufactured a set of horse-shoes of solid gold, at the cost of about \$200; and lately a mare belonging to that lady was shod in the precious metal at the smithy of Prof. Baird, veterinary surgeon. The shoes are of the ordinary size and shape and the nails are also of gold. The animal was afterward inspected by Principal Walley and Prof. Baird who expressed their satisfaction with the work. The mare was then conveyed to Messrs. Moir's establishment and mounted and ridden about the yard by Miss Thompson. The animal was purchased for her present owner about two years ago, and since then has made a voyage across the Atlantic. Miss Thompson for London, en route, it is supposed, for America. It is not stated whether apartments have been secured for her at Bloomingdale.

CONVENIENT DIRECTIONS.—An express agent in the Columbus Enquirer: "Don't put preserves in same box with a silk dress—it spoils the preserves—and silks won't wash. If you must send eggs—boil 'em—they stand the jar better. Don't mark a box for Mrs. care of her husband, unless so ordered. And don't mark a box for the husband to care of the wife—it is sure to cause trouble. Men have ordered silk dresses for their sisters—or their mother-in-laws—and careless marking has caused the goods to go astray! If marked to care of 'anybody,' it will be delivered to them only—be particular to put 'junior' or 'senior,' if same name. Last year a gentleman ordered a coop of turkeys sent him. He was going to give one to his father. His father got the box and sent the son one. The old gentleman imagines to this day they were all for him. Many a man has telegraphed 'goods sent this day,' and forgot all about it until next day. This causes the disappointed to express their feelings. If you send a band-box by express—box it up! A band-box is more difficult to manage than an anchor."

A man was sentenced in Syracuse a few days ago, on his own confession of five forgeries, to fifteen years in prison. At the commencement of the rebellion he was a lawyer in good practice. He served in the army with credit as a Major. Afterward he was Treasurer of Onondaga county, and he went out of that office honorably. He subsequently became a drunkard, and now he is such a mental and physical wreck that he says life in prison will be better than the one he has latterly been living.

A young lady in a class studying physiology, made answer to a question, that in seven years a human body became changed, so that not a particle which was in it at the commencement of the period would remain at the close of it. "Then, Miss Lis-lie," said the young tutor, "in seven years you will cease to be Miss Lis-lie." "Why, yes, sir; I hope so," said she, very modestly, looking at the floor.

A man with four bullet holes in his body was found near Nashville the other day. A poem entitled "The Beautiful Sn—" was discovered in his pocket, and no attempt was made to apprehend the murdered.

Sophia has evacuated the Turks.

The Origin of the Blaine-Conkling Unpleasantness.

(From a Debate in the House in 1886.)

Mr. Conkling desired to add that no commission, paper or authority whatever was issued to him, except the letter of retainer which had been read. If the member from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent to him his opinion was on the subject he had been discussing, or any other subject, he thought he would hardly take the trouble to express it. He apologized to the House for the length of time he had occupied in consequence of being drawn into the matter by an interruption which he had before denounced to be ungentlemanly and impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. Blaine said that he knew that this was what they called down East "running emptyings." The gentleman from New York could not get off on the technical pretense that he did not hold a commission as Judge Advocate. Many an officer had led a brigade, a division or a corps with no more of a commission than such a one as the gentleman from New York held. As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, Mr. Blaine continued: I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pomposity, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic over-towering, his turkey-gobbler strutting have been so crushing to myself and to all members of the House, that I know it was an act of the grossest temerity on my part to venture on provoking them. But I know who was responsible for it all. I know that for the past five weeks an extra strut has seized the gentleman. It is not his fault, it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical man, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, was over here spending some weeks and writing home letters, in which among some serious things he put some jocose things, among the cruelest of which was that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. He (Conkling) took it as serious, and has since strutted more than usual. Well, the resemblance is great. As striking as Hyperion to a Satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, a dung-hill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire.

ENGLAND'S AFRICAN TROUBLE.—London, Jan. 3d.—The Times has an article on the South African situation, which concludes as follows: It is not pleasant to remember that Cetwyway, Chief of the Zulus, according to those who know Zululand well, can put 40,000 well armed men into the field, and he may choose the moment for doing so when we have our hands more than full on the Caffrarian frontier. The Earl of Carnarvon said to the deputation of South African merchants that waited on him yesterday. "The Zulu King commands a very large, well armed and comparatively well disciplined force, and during the last few weeks has undoubtedly shown signs of temper which might bring about disaffection. He is constructing, or is proceeding to construct, in opposition to the warning of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, Secretary for Native Affairs of Natal, a fortified kraal in the disputed territory which abuts upon English soil, and I believe the mission which Shepstone sent to induce him to desist from this purpose has yet failed in doing so. Shepstone has asked for reinforcements, and they have been forwarded him, and I sincerely trust and believe that he will be most cautious in the use of the force which has been placed at his disposal for the purpose, I may say for his own safety. I am glad to see that fresh colonial levies are being used. They will render, I have no doubt, very valuable assistance."

It is dangerous to look a gift horse in the mouth, if it be a loaded pistol. A French artist, M. Leyland, recently received from a relative a handsome revolver, and as he had no real use for it, kept it in his studio as a plaything. Three weeks ago he was painting in the presence of a model—a French woman of twenty-five—when, pausing from weariness, he picked up the revolver and leveled it at her. The girl shrank back in horror, and to reassure her, he pointed it at his own head to show that the chambers were empty. But the trigger moved, the laughing Frenchman fell dead on the floor.

He had stayed till the clock hands hung together at eleven, and that valuable recorder of time was menacing a strike. She had yawned till her mouth felt large enough for a horse collar, and yet the young man evinced no symptoms of speedy departure. "I've been working on a motto to-day," she finally said, as she held her eyes open with her fingers; "don't you want to see it?" He said he did. She brought out the article and gave it to him for inspection. He held it up to the light, and read the cheerful sentence: "There's no place like home." The young man guessed he'd be going.

A man named Alfred Tennyson contributes to the Reno Gazette a poem entitled, "New Year's Eve," which possesses considerable merit for newspaper poetry.—Reveille.

THE HERALD'S EXPLORER.—NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Herald's correspondent at Cairo, Egypt, telegraphs: Stanley called upon the Khedive yesterday and was very cordially received. The Khedive had a long conversation with Stanley about his Central African exploration and evinced a deep interest in the subject. He spoke to Stanley in the highest terms of praise of his courage and extraordinary perseverance in the arduous work for which he has become celebrated. Before Stanley took his leave the Khedive presented him with the decoration of a grand officer of the Medjidie, as a mark of his appreciation of his services. The Geographical society of Cairo last night entertained Stanley at a sumptuous banquet, at which many eminent men were present.

LOVE STRONGER THAN CREEDS.—An extraordinary religious and social event has just taken place in Chicago in connection with a marriage, showing that love is stronger than creeds. It seems that a young Jew and a young Catholic lady fell in love with each other. Their parents and churches opposed their union with extreme bitterness. But in spite of all, they went to Milwaukee some days ago and were duly married by a Protestant clergyman. Returning, the parents and friends of both parties studiously shunned them. Finally the bride determined to renounce the Catholic church and to adopt the religion of her Jewish husband. The event formally took place yesterday, when the couple were a second time married—this time by a Jewish rabbi—and the Catholic maiden is now a Jewish wife. It is the first instance of the kind that has ever come to our knowledge.—Chicago paper.

WHAT THE TAMMANY RING STOLE.—NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Aldermen's Committee for the investigation of Ring frauds held a secret session yesterday and adopted a report setting forth the results of their labors. They say that it has been clearly demonstrated that the city and county was despoiled of \$30,000,000; yet only \$876,000, after deducting expenses, have been recovered, and the thieves, with a single exception, have escaped any adequate punishment, and that some of them are flaunting their stolen wealth in the faces of honest citizens, to the demoralization of the community and the disgust of all right-minded men.

BOGARDUS WINS.—New York, January 4.—Captain Bogardus yesterday accomplished the feat of breaking 5,000 glass balls inside of 500 consecutive minutes, with 19 minutes and 25 seconds to spare. He broke 500 balls in 38 minutes and 40 seconds, 1,000 in 64 minutes and 40 seconds, 2,000 in 137 minutes and 10 seconds, 3,000 in 203 minutes and 15 seconds, 4,000 in 288 minutes and 35 seconds and 5,000 in 480 minutes and 35 seconds. He broke 100 balls in 5 minutes and 45 seconds, another 100 in 5 minutes and 35 seconds and another 100 in 5 minutes and 36 seconds.

Senator Ben Hill is going to address the Tennessee newspaper men next June. He says: "I really desire to address a press association, because there is no power in this country capable of doing so much good, and really doing so much evil, as the press of the present day."

A general snow storm prevails in the East, extending from Massachusetts to Texas. A number of marine disasters are reported on the Massachusetts coast.

The total indebtedness of the United States, less cash in the treasury, is \$2,045,955,442. It has been reduced about \$47,000,000 during the past year, if our telegraphic figures are correct.

Milton S. Latham has retired from the Presidency of the London and San Francisco Bank. Ill health is given as the cause.

The Austin Reveille has commenced its fifteenth year. That journal is industrious and original. We wish it continued prosperity.

Bills looking to the employment of white laborers now in need have been introduced in the California Legislature.

The Bullion mine will pass into the hands of the Bonanza firm Thursday next.

New York Alderman asks the release of Tweed.

Bancroft Davis defends Grant for dismissing Motley.

Chicago will have a mining stock board.

Shakspear's Seven Ages Improved.

Here comes the Oil City Derrick with the following improvement (?) on Shakspear's Seven Ages: "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players, some of them most confoundingly bad players, too; they have their exits and their entrances, but a larger proportion of them would rather have whisky as a steady thing. And one man in his time plays many parts—right field, center field, catcher, short-stop, etc. At first the infant mewling and puling in its nurse's arms and yelling fire; and then the school-boy with his dinner bucket, and whining morning face, creeping like a snail unwillingly to school; with a sheepskin under his jacket; and then the lover, sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad, fearfully and wonderfully made to his mistress' eyebrow, and his coat-tail pockets big with confectiories; then a soldier, full of strange oaths and bugs, jealous in honor, sudden to quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth, at \$13 a month and found; and then the alderman with a big wig and a big stomach, full of wise saws and things to eat, who charges \$2 for marrying a man, and kisses the bride without leave or license. The sixth age slips into the lean and slipped pantaloon, with or without ruffles as the case may be. The last scene of all that ends this strange eventful history is second childishness and mere oblivion, sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything, except a wonderful faculty for lying about the hot summer and cold winters of his younger days."

A "tramp" who has read the interviews of President Hayes with "Lo, the poor Indian," makes the following logical suggestions in the Troy Times: "I want the government to provide me with \$40 and a trunk. It is true I am not a red savage, and have never scalped and slaughtered and mutilated unfortunate tourists and emigrants; but yet I have claims not dissimilar to those advanced by Spotted Tail and the other Indians at Washington. For instance, I loaf about a good deal, and drink whisky whenever I can get it, and let my wife do all the hard work. Besides I need some new clothes and want to 'dress like a white man.' Will you kindly inform me whether I shall have to go to Washington for the trunk and clothes, or whether the government will send them here to me."

OUR SENATORS WIFE.—"Miss Grundy" writes from Washington to the New York Graphic: The wife of the millionaire Senator of Gold Hill, Nevada, is both young and handsome, and on the rare occasions when she has appeared in public since her marriage four years ago, has worn the most elegant toilets and superb diamonds of any lady whose husband sits in the National Legislature. Since the birth of her baby, three years ago, Mrs. Jones' health has not been good, and she has seldom gone to soirees or given entertainments at home. She is now at her husband's beautiful residence on Capitol Hill, whose northern windows command a view of the House wing of the Capitol, and the western windows look upon the city, the river and Arlington Heights—an unsurpassed prospect.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—John Q. Moore and wife, of Carson, have commenced suit against the Central Pacific Railroad for damages sustained by Mrs. Moore while approaching the steamer Amador, at Antioch, California. Damages, \$50,000. The case will come before the United States District Court in San Francisco. C. S. Varian and D. McCure are counsel for plaintiff.

A nurse of Mrs. Farrell's in Oakland last Friday, administered poison to Mrs. F's three children thinking the medicine was a purgative of rhubarb and magnesia. One child died from the poison, and the others narrowly escaped.

A daughter of Major General Richard Butler, one of Washington's most trusted commanders in the Revolutionary war, is living at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. She is 95 years old, and until recently enjoyed good health. She indulges in the "weed" and to this we'd lay the cause of her ailing.

Stripped from its verbage, the argument of the lawyers who are striving to break Commodore Vanderbilt's will seems to be, that his passion for accumulating property was so "enlarged that it dwarfed every other moral sentiment and every intellectual power."

Gustave Dore, following the example set by several painters of the present day, is now occupied upon a great work in sculpture, the subject being, "Death Suffocating Genius with Palm Leaves." The group is intended for the Exhibition of 1878.

The daily Independent, a new paper published at Salt Lake City, was found among our exchanges this morning. It is a neatly gotten up sheet, and is edited with ability.



Complete Triumph

AT THE CENTENNIAL,

As shown by the figures of the judges, which are the fundamental basis of all awards.

"WEBER."

	Bristow.	Kupka.	Oliver.	Schiedmayer.
Tone...	6	6	6	6
Equality...	6	6	6	6
Quality...	6	6	6	6
Touch...	6	6	6	6
	24	24	24	24-25

Thus the Weber Piano Received

95 out of a Possible 96,

While the highest number reached by any other of the forty manufacturers who competed, was only

91 out of a Possible 96;

And a juror adds: "Weber's Pianos were unquestionably the BEST PIANOS on exhibition. Weber's Grand Piano was the most wonderful Piano I ever touched or heard." and Weber Pianos must be recognized beyond controversy as the

"Standard for Excellence in

Every Particular,"

UNDOUBTEDLY SUPERIOR to those of the American Manufacturers claiming the first prize at London, Paris and Vienna.

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Of \$100 or more cash, balance \$25 per month, with interest.

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Constantly on hand a large assortment of Reliable

CHEAP PIANOS.

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APPLES, PEARS,
PLUMS, PEACHES,
CHERRIES, QUINCES,

Apricots, Nectarines,

Grape Vines, and all Small Fruits,

Butternuts, Walnuts, American

and Spanish Chestnuts, Hardy

Evergreens and Deciduous

Ornamental Weeping Trees

such as Norway Spruce,

American Golden and

Siberian Arbor-

vitae,

Irish Juniper, that beautiful Ever

green ornamental shrub the Rho-

dodendron, English Horse

Chestnuts, Silver Maple,

Standard and Weeping

Mountain Ash, Weep-

ing Willows,

A fine assortment of Hybrid China, Tea and Moss Roses.

And many other varieties of trees, shrubs and plants not mentioned. Persons interested in the growing of fruit and ornamental trees shrubs, etc., are invited to call and see our Nurseries.

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